APRIL, 1794.] THE [No. 3324.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1794.

By JAMES KINSEY, Esq;
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New-Jersey;

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT upon the application of William Coxe, Esq; of the city of Burlington, and Rachel his wife, late Rachel Smith, the only daughter and heir at law of Richard Smith, late of the same place, deceased, the eldest brother of William Smith, of the city of Burlington, also deceased, who claim two undivided fifth parts of all the TRACTS and PARCELS of LAND herein after mentioned and described---that is to say,

A Tract of Land at Roxbury, in the county of Morris and state of New-Jersey, devised to William Smith, deceased, by his father, and afterwards released or conveyed to him by Asa Beck and wife, by deed bearing date November the thirteenth, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-three---containing, or supposed to contain two hundred and fifteen acres, more or less, now or late in the possession of Adam Reinhart and Adam Shenckles.

A Tract of Land, at or near Rocksteticus iron-works, in Hunterdon county, conveyed unto the same William Smith, deceased, by Robert Smith, by deed bearing date on or about the eleventh day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-three---containing one hundred acres, more or less.

A Tract or Piece of Land, at a place called Roberts's Meadow, in Burlington county, on the road from Mountholly to Little Egg-Harbour, conveyed to the same William Smith, deceased, by a certain George Wells and wife, by deed dated on or about the sixteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine-----containing nineteen acres, more or less.

Sixty-three acres and three quarters of an acre of Land, at, near or on Bass River, Burlington county, conveyed to William Smith, deceased, by the commissioners of the loan-office of the same county, by deed dated on or about the second day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety, be the same more or less.

A Tract of Land, lying or supposed to lie in the township of Northampton, Burlington county, on or near the waters of Tulpehocken-creek and Cranberry-run---containing one thousand and sixteen acres, more or less; surveyed and recorded, as by certificate dated on or about the eighteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-six, in the surveyor-general's office at Burlington, in book V, fol. 122.

A Tract of Land, lying in the township of Little Egg-Harbour, Burlington county, on or near the waters of Leake's-creek and Wading-river, and near to or adjoining to lands now or late John Darnell's; surveyed and recorded in surveyor general's-office at Burlington, in book T, fol. 42, 43---containing, or supposed to contain ninety-eight acres, more or less.

A Tract of Land, at or near the waters of Merrygold Branch of Wading-river, in Little Egg-Harbour township, Burlington county, near to or adjoining lands surveyed to one Baker, and lands surveyed to John Ridgway, recorded in surveyor-general's office at Burlington, in book R, fol. 39----containing fifteen acres, three roods and twenty-seven perches, more or less.

A Tract of Land in the same township of Little Egg-Harbour, county of Burlington, on the east side of Bass River, opposite to William Grant's landing and dwelling-house, surveyed to William Smith, deceased, and recorded in the same office, in book U, fol. 140--containing fifty-seven acres, more or less.

A Tract of Land in Little Egg Harbour township, Burlington county, on or near Beaver Run, adjoining to a survey, called the Six Partner's Survey; surveyed to the same William Smith, and recorded in the same office, in book W, fol. 65---containing forty-two and an half acres, more or less.

A Tract of Land in Northampton township, Burlington county, on the road from Roberts's Meadow to Little Egg Harbour, or near thereto, and near or adjoining lands surveyed for John Lee, John Bispham, Taunton Earle and Thomas Earle; surveyed for the same William Smith, and recorded in book T, fol. 316, 317 ---containing nineteen acres and three quarters of an acre, more or less.

A Tract of Land in Northampton township, Burlington county, near to the road leading from Ayres or Eyres Town to Restore Shinn's mill, near to or adjoining lands surveyed to Joseph Burr, Micajah Willis, or Wills, and David Briggs, and on or near the waters of Basto Creek; surveyed to the said William Smith, and recorded in the same surveyor's office, at Burlington, in book T, fol. 329, 330-- containing two hundred and ninety-three acres, more or less.

A Tract of Land in the township of Little Egg-Harbour, Burlington county, near or adjoining to Abel Gale's plantation; surveyed and returned to the same William Smith, and recorded in the same office in book W, fol. 260, containing sixty-one acres and forty hundredths of an acre, more or less.

A Tract of Land in the township of Northampton, Burlington county, near or adjoining to lands surveyed to Vincent Leeds, on the southerly side of Haines's mill road, about sixty five links distant; surveyed to William Smith, and recorded in book U, fol. 156-- containing fourteen acres, two roods and eleven perches, more or less.

A Piece of Land in Little Egg-Harbour township, Burlington county, near or adjoining to lands formerly surveyed to one Rogers, and now in the possession of Dr. Stacy Budd on the road leading from Joseph Gale's to Philadelphia; surveyed to the same William Smith, and recorded in book W, fol. 211; containing six acres and one quarter, more or less.

A Tract of Land on the east side of Merrygold Branch of Wading River, near the road from Little Egg-Harbour to the great bridge over said river; surveyed for the said William Smith, and recorded in book K, fol. 341; containing twelve acres and twenty perches, more or less.

A Piece of Land in Little Egg-Harbour township, Burlington county, about eight chains to the eastward of the road that leads from Little Egg-Harbour to the Great Bridge; surveyed for the same William Smith, and recorded in surveyor's office in book K, fol. 340; containing four acres and five-tenths of an acre, more or less; and is about ten chains from twenty-three acres of cedar swamp surveyed to the said William Smith.

A Tract of Cedar Swamp, containing twenty-three acres and two roods of land, including a swamp called the Half-Moon Swamp, in Egg-Harbour township, Burlington county, more or less, adjoining lands surveyed to David Gale, on the east side of Wading River; surveyed to William Smith, and recorded in book K, fol. 342.

A Tract on the west branch of Bass River, Egg-Harbour township, Burlington county, near to and including Baker's mill and mill-pond; surveyed to William Smith, and recorded in book N, fol. 363; containing sixty-three acres of land, more or less.

A Tract in Little Egg-Harbour township, Burlington county, between Baker's mill, a branch of Bass River and Andrews's mill-creek; surveyed to William Smith, and recorded in book O, fol. 28; containing eight acres of pine land, more or less.

A Tract of Pine Land in Egg-Harbour township, Burlington county, on the north side of Job's branch of Bass River; surveyed to William Smith, and recorded in book O, fol. 27, 28; containing thirty-eight acres, more or less.

A Tract of Land in Little Egg-Harbour township, Burlington county, on the main East Branch of Bass River, on the road leading from Egg-Harbour and near to the bridge over the said East Branch; surveyed to said William Smith, and recorded in book O, fol. 87, 88; containing ninety-four acres, more or less.

A Tract of Land on the West Branch of Bass River, near to the head of Baker's mill-pond, and adjoining to Baker's mill-tract; surveyed to William Smith, and recorded in book O, fol. 88, 89; containing thirty-three acres, one rood and twenty perches, more or less.

A Tract of Cedar Swamp and Pine Land in the township of Little Egg-Harbour, Burlington county, on or near Willett's Creek or Ives's Branch of Wading River, a little above the upper bridge, on the road leading from Oswego to Baker's mill; surveyed for said William Smith, and recorded in book O, fol. 89, 90; containing twenty-six acres, two roods and twenty perches, more or less.

One-fourth part of five hundred and eighty-two acres of land in the township of Northampton, county of Burlington, on the waters of Tulpehocken Creek, called Friendship Neck; surveyed to and for the said William Smith, deceased, Aaron Wells and Thompson Neadle, and recorded in the same office in book T, fol. 155, 156.

Four-fifth parts of a survey of 810 acres in the township of Northampton aforesaid, on the west side of the road leading from Roberts's meadows to Tulpehocken mill, and adjoining the same 582 acres; surveyed to Abraham Hewlings, the same William Smith and James Esdall; four-fifth parts whereof the same William Smith died seized of, in fee; which survey is recorded in book U, fol. 14, 15, in the same office.

One-fourth part of 3000 acres of land, lying within a place called the Angle, and adjoining to the Station Point at the mouth of Mackhacomack, and to lands surveyed for Henry Hill and others, on the Delaware; surveyed to the said William Smith, Daniel Ellis, Thomas Rodman and Abraham Hewlings, and recorded in book T, fol. 153, in the office aforesaid.

A Tract of Land in the township and county of Gloucester, on the north side of the branch of Great Egg-Harbour river, called the Four Mile Branch, adjoining to lands surveyed to John Bispham and Samuel Murrell; surveyed to William Smith, and recorded in book U, fol. 157; containing one hundred acres, more or less.

A Tract of Land in Gloucester county, adjoining to lands surveyed to Peter Matson, on the road leading from Little Ease mill to Oldman's creek; surveyed to William Smith, and recorded in book V, fol. 451; containing ninety acres and sixty-four hundredths of an acre, more or less.

A Tract of Land in Deptford township and Gloucester county, joining to land surveyed to James Dilkes and Penn's one hundred and twenty-two acres of cedar-swamp; surveyed to William Smith, and recorded in the surveyor's office in book W, fol. 135; lying three miles and a half from the glass-house, or thereabouts, and containing fifty acres, more or less.

A Tract of Land in the township and county of Gloucester, joining to John Bispham's mill-tract, and to lands surveyed to John Hider and Richard Smallwood; surveyed to William Smith, and recorded in book V, fol. 392, in surveyor-general's office; containing sixty acres and three quarters of an acre.

A Tract of Land in the township and county of Gloucester, on the westerly side of Great Egg Harbour river, adjoining to land surveyed to Richard Arrell, also to land surveyed to William Smith, and recorded in the surveyor-general's office in book V, fol. 158; containing one hundred and sixty-seven acres and one quarter of an acre.

A Tract of Land in the township and county of Gloucester, on Prosser's Pond-branch of Great Egg-Harbour river, near to a road called Brown's road, and adjoining to lands surveyed to Thomas Hodgden and Richard Cheesman; surveyed to William Smith, and recorded in the surveyor's office in book V, fol. 391; containing one hundred and four acres and one quarter of an acre, more or less.

A Tract of Land in the township and county of Gloucester, on the Long-a coming Branch, near to a survey formerly made to Wright and Taylor; surveyed to William Smith, and recorded in the same office in book W, fol. 170; containing 118 acres, more or less.

A Tract of Land in the county of Gloucester, adjoining to lands of Jonathan Williams, near the head of a branch of Great Egg-Harbour river, called Middle Branch, which puts into Hospitality; surveyed to William Smith, and recorded in surveyor-general's office in book V, fol. 291; containing 210 acres and 20 perches.

A Mud Island in the river Delaware, a little above Petty's island, and lies opposite to or facing John Stone, Parr Willard and Thomas Hopkins's plantations; surveyed to William Smith, and recorded in the same office in book T, fol. 45; containing sixty acres, more or less.

A Mud Island or Flats in the river Delaware, near the last described sixty acres; surveyed to the same William Smith, and recorded in book T, fol. 156, 157; containing fifty-five acres, more or less.

A piece of Land in Great Egg-Harbour township, Gloucester county, on the waters of Pine Creek; surveyed to the said William Smith, and recorded in the same office in book H, fol. 80; containing five acres, more or less.

A Tract of Land in the township of Newtown, Sussex county, on the south side of Pawlin's Kill, adjoining southerly on lands formerly surveyed to Matthew Gardner; surveyed to William Smith, and recorded in the same office in book R, fol. 199, 200; containing 580 acres, more or less.

A Tract of Land in the township of Dover, county of Monmouth, on the south-east side of the main West Branch of Cedar Creek; surveyed to William Smith, and recorded in the same office in book W, fol. 215, 216; containing 904 acres, more or less.

A Tract of Land in the township of Dover, Monmouth county, on the waters of Cedar-Creek; surveyed to William Smith, and recorded in the same office in book W, fol. 35, 36---containing 294 and an half acres, more or less.

A Tract of Land in the township of Dover, county of Monmouth, on the west side of the westerly main branch of Cedar-Creek; surveyed to William Smith, and recorded in book W, fol. 35, in the same office---containing seventeen acres, more or less.

I have nominated JOSIAH FOSTER, Esq; of the township of Evesham; MOSES KEMPTON and JOHN BURR, of the township of Northampton, all of the county of Burlington, commissioners to divide the same tracts into equal shares or parts; and unless proper objections are stated to me, at my House in the city of Burlington, on the twenty-second day of May next, the said JOSIAH FOSTER, Esq; MOSES KEMPTON and JOHN BURR, will be appointed commissioners to make partition of the said lands and premises, pursuant to an act, entituled "An act for the more easy partition of lands "held by coparceners, joint-tennants and tenants in common," passed the eleventh day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine.

Given under my hand this 5th Day of March, Anno Domini 1794.

JAMES KINSEY.

PUBLIC WARNING.

THE Public are hereby cautioned against a Note, which JOHN KRESS, a citizen of Philadelphia, fraudulently and maliciously obtained of me, after our accounts had been finally settled in January, 1781, and not having received the least value for the same, I am fully determined not to pay it, unless compelled thereto by law.

JOHN BERTSCH.

Heidleberg Township, Northampton county, March 8, 1794. ‡

WAS committed to my custody on the 20th of January last, on suspicion of being a runaway, a certain negroe man, who calls himself Jack Robinson, but says he is free and was born of free parents; he is about 25 years of age, five feet seven or eight inches high, appears to be a very artful, active fellow, and speak good English. His master (if he has any) is desired to come in three weeks from this date, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be sold for his expences, by

JOHN BURG, Gaoler.

Lancaster county, March 24, 1794. ¶

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, March 19.

Mr. New, from the joint committee for enrolled bills, reported the following enrolled bills, to wit: "An act authorizing a loan of one million of dollars." "An act to provide for the defence of certain ports and harbours in the United States." "An act making further provision for the expences attending the intercourse of the United States with foreign nations; and further, to continue in force the act, entituled, An act "providing the means of intercourse between the United States and foreign nations," and an enrolled resolve, authorizing the President of the United States to employ as dispatch boats, such of the revenue cutters of the United States, as the public exigencies may require.

A committee was appointed to enquire, whether any, and what alterations, are necessary to be made in the act, entituled "An act to enable the officers and soldiers of the Virginia line on the continental establishment, to obtain titles to certain lands, lying North-West of the river Ohio, between the little Miami and Scioto."

This committee consists of Mr. Heath, Mr. Neville, and Mr. Orr.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Otis their Secretary, informed the House, that the Senate have passed a bill, entituled "An act making appropriations for the support of the military establishment of the United States"—also, the bill, entituled "An act to prohibit the carrying on the slave trade from the United States to any foreign place or country;" also the bill, entituled "An act to provide a naval armament," with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of the House.

The amendments were agreed to. The House then went into committee of the whole House on the state of the Union.

THURSDAY, March 20.

Memorial of Lewis Garanger, soliciting the patronage of Congress, in behalf of himself and his brother Charles, for an improvement in the manufactory of arms, was read.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole House, on the state of the Union; gallery cleared.

FRIDAY, March 21.

A bill from the Senate, intituled "An act for the remission of the duties on certain distilled spirits destroyed by fire," was read the first and second time, and committed to the whole House.

Mr. Coit, from the committee appointed, presented a bill to provide for placing buoys on certain rocks off the harbour of New-London, and in Providence river—read the first and second time, and committed to the whole House on Monday next.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Otis their Secretary, informed the House, that the Senate have passed the bill, intituled "An act to provide for the erecting and repairing of arsenals and magazines, and for other purposes," with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

Adjourned.

MONDAY, March 24.

A memorial of sundry inhabitants of the town of Salem, in Massachusetts, praying that Congress will adopt such measures, as in their wisdom may be deemed the most expedient and effectual to obtain a redress for the vexations and spoliations committed on the commerce of the United States, by the subjects of Great Britain, under the authority of that government, as well as by the subjects and citizens of other foreign countries, was presented by Mr. Goodhue.

Also, a memorial of sundry citizens of the state of South-Carolina, to the same effect, was presented by General Pickens.

Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, reported the following resolution, which was agreed to.

"Resolved, That measures ought to be immediately taken to render the force of the United States more efficient."

Mr. Parker proposed the following resolutions, which were seconded.

"Resolved, That a select corps of militia be enrolled in the United States; that all freemen capable of bearing arms, from the age of to compose a select militia, and that they be armed and accoutred at the general expence.

"Resolved, That the several states shall officer the select militia aforesaid, either out of the officers of the militia now commissioned, or such other persons as they may think proper.

"Resolved, That the said select militia be called together as often as may be directed by the legislatures of the several states, not exceeding days in one year, and for the time they are so called out, they shall receive the same pay and rations as the troops of the United States.

"Resolved, That in case of an invasion or insurrection, the President of the United States shall have power to call into actual service, such portion or portions of the select militia, as may be deemed necessary for the common defence.

"Resolved, That no select militia-man shall be called into actual service for more than one year." Committed to a committee.

Adjourned.

Philadelphia, April 2.

By the January Packet, arrived at Boston on Thursday last from Halifax, we have London papers to the 10th of January, from which the following are extracts.

BRUSSELS, January 3.

GREAT movements are now observed in the Republican army under general Jourdan.—They receive considerable reinforcements from the environs of Lisle, as likewise from the environs of Furnes. It does not appear that the French have relinquished their design of penetrating into West Flanders—a province which, owing to its fertility, will furnish them with abundance of provisions. They daily make incursions in that unhappy province, whence they carry off all the cattle and provisions. All our Frontiers, from Menin as far as Furnes, are ravaged, and laid waste for ten years to come. As soon as our generals perceived the enemy's designs, they gave orders to several corps to march, for the purpose of reinforcing the garrisons of Menin, Ypres, and Furnes, as likewise the cantonments before these places.

However competent these measures for defending those parts of our Frontiers appear to be, yet the terrified inhabitants deem them insufficient, and quit their abodes with their effects, to repair to the district of the Interior.

On our part, we are constantly occupied in balancing the designs of the enemy, by a secret plan of operations, which will shortly be put into execution.

All the officers upon leave of absence have received orders to be on their respective posts by to-morrow, the 4th inst.

By letters from the army we learn, that our generals have some secret correspondence in several of the hostile fortresses on the Frontiers; and that they will probably profit by the divisions which prevail at Lisle and Douay.

It appears that the plan of making a descent on the French coast is still resolved on. It is thought, that a certain number of volunteers will be draughted from each Austrian regiment in the Netherlands, to go upon that expedition. The regiment of Latour dragoons will furnish a whole squadron.

The army on our Frontiers has just made two movements, one against Guise, and the other against St. Quentin; and one corps of the French mass has been completely defeated.

A letter from Mentz, dated December 29, eleven o'clock, states, that the communications with Landau are again open, and that the Prussian head-quarters were then expected at Mentz.

At the moment when that letter was closed, an Estafette brought advice, that general Wurmser had defeated the French, and repulsed them to the distance of 3 leagues.

The War-cry of the French, in their daily attacks, was, Landau or death!

VIENNA, December 19.

The Letters arrived here from Constantinople, dated Nov. 25, bring further particulars respecting the violation of the maritime laws said to have been committed in the eastern seas.

A French frigate fell in with a ship laden with merchandize, and bearing Russian colours, in the Archipelago. The French Frigate made the said ship strike without firing a gun, and carried her into Port at Smyrna.

The Turkish ministry immediately sent orders to Smyrna, not to sell the cargo of the captured Ship, till a strict inquiry should have been made into the matter. The ship is said to belong to Venice, and to have made use of Russian colours, in order to get entrance into the Black Sea.

On the 8th instant, a strong earthquake was felt in Servia, which took its direction from east to west.

HAVRE DE GRACE, Dec. 26.

The principal director of the office for commercial shipping announces, that the captain of a neutral ship from Rotterdam has declared, that two-thirds of the inhabitants of that city are well-disposed in favour of Liberty; that the United Provinces are in general tired of the war; and that the Dutch army is almost entirely returned, very much dissatisfied with the campaign it had made, and resolved not to take the field again.

STRASBOURG, Dec. 20.

The commissioners of the National Convention with the army of the Rhine and the Mozelle, having learned that Citizen Eulogius Schneider, a constitutional priest, Public Accuser before the Revolutionary Tribunal, had taken the liberty to enter that city with amazing pomp, drawn in a carriage by six horses, and accompanied by guards with drawn swords, have condemned the said Schneider to be exposed to-morrow, from ten o'clock in the morning till two o'clock in the afternoon, on the Scaffold of the Guillotine, to expiate the insults by him offered to Republican Manners; then to be conducted to Paris, Brigade by Brigade, to give an account of his conduct to the Committee of Public Welfare.

MANHEIM, Dec. 29.

Yesterday evening we received the important intelligence, that the Duke of Brunswick had driven the French from the Valley of Anweiler, with the lots of 20 or 25 pieces of cannon, and their Military Chest, containing three Millions in Gold, as well as Assignats.

Landau is again blockaded. The fall of that place depends upon a decisive Battle, which cannot fail to take place. This morning a strong cannonade has been heard.

We are assured that General Jourdan commands at present the Conventional army in Alsace.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 30.

The Military Chest of the Prussians arrived here last night, and to-day General Kalkreuth arrived. In the night of the 29th, a great quantity of heavy artillery, and a considerable corps de Reserve, passed the Rhine at Manheim, and were planted before the gates of Heidelberg.

The news that the siege of Landau is raised, and that General Wurmser had repassed the Rhine, is again contradicted. Yesterday a heavy cannonade was heard at Manheim. The report goes, that the Duke of Brunswick has repulsed and defeated the Republicans.

LEGHORN, December 11.

An English frigate arrived the day before yesterday in this harbour, reports, that since the moment of her departure from Tunis, effected ten days ago, five ships of the line and six frigates, English and Spanish, blockaded there a numerous French merchant fleet.

LONDON, January 8.

Lord Moira, who was in town yesterday, set out last night for Portsmouth, where the troops under his command are collected—The original object of this expedition is, we understand, by no means given up.

The Duke of Brunswick is said to have gained a complete victory over the French at Anweiler on the 28th, and Wurmser is said to have regained the position which he had on the 24th. It is likewise said, that Landau is still blockaded. There are some doubts about the authenticity of these accounts.

Several hundreds of Burghers, without distinction of profession or rank, are working at the ramparts at Frankfort.

Jauuary 9.

Last night a messenger arrived with dispatches from Ghent and Brussels. By letters from the latter place, dated the 6th instant, we learn that a part of the British army had moved to Courtray, whither it was expected the head-quarters of His Royal Highness the Duke of York would be transferred.

Letters from Manheim and Frankfort, of the 29th and 30th instant, speak pretty confidently of a victory gained by the Duke of Brunswick over the French, in the Valley of Anweiler, on the 28th.—We are sorry to add, that these accounts are not confirmed by any official intelligence.

We extract the following article from a Brussels paper of the 6th instant, entitled, "Journal de la Guerre."

"An Officer of the Regiment of Royal Infantry, belonging to the Royal Catholic Army, employed in the army of La Vendee, was made a prisoner in the affair of Mons on the 4th of Dec. He was to have been shot on the 6th; but he found means to escape to Paris on foot, and from thence to the Frontier.—He is at this time at Mons.

"He reports that the Royalists army is not to be numbered. They have 15,000 regular troops, Austrians, Swiss, ancient Marechaussee and soldiers. They have not less than 200 pieces of cannon.

The affair of Granville was only meant as an attempt. They did not mean to enter upon a regular Siege; for, though they had 70,000 men before the town, they were not calculated for that kind of attack, being mostly Peasants, who, strongly attached to the cause, were anxious to have a post to give up to the Royalists.

"They anxiously looked for succours from England, and particularly a reinforcement of Engineers, and Officers of Artillery and Infantry. It was not till the beginning of December that they knew that the English were disposed to succour them.

"He said, that the affair of Mons cost each party Nine or Ten Thousand Men. The two armies reciprocally shot their prisoners. It was estimated, that the Campaign in La Vendee had cost France more than Two Hundred Thousand men!

"The Royalists Army had been twice almost entirely renewed. They drew their best recruits from Britanny. They consider the Bretons as the flower of their army.

"The plan was, after the affair of Mons, to march to Paris; but circumstances had since occurred to alter that destination."

January 10.

The Flanders Mail which arrived this day, brings the confirmation of the raising of the Blockade of Landau, and the re-passage of the Rhine by the Austrian and Prussian armies, who, after so many victories gained, and the greatest hardships suffered with the utmost patience and heroism, were obliged to yield at last to the superior numbers of the SANS-CULOTTES, who, ever since the 22d ult. with a force reckoned at 180,000 men, and a numerous and formidable Artillery, made the most desperate attacks upon General Wurmser and the Duke of Brunswick.

On the 25th the Prince of Hohenlohe was slightly wounded.

On the 26th the Duke of Brunswick attempted to make an attack, but the French got the start of him, and after the most bloody conflict, the Prussians and the Austrians were both obliged to retreat.

On the 26th, the Cordon of General Wurmser was also obliged to retreat, after an immense quantity of blood shed on both sides. All the inhabitants of Haguenau and Weissembourg, apprehensive lest they should experience the fate of the Lyonese, took flight at the approach of the Patriots, who pursued them under the cannon of Fort Louis.

Many of the unfortunate fugitives were killed by the cannon of the Fortress, and were obliged to pass the whole night under the bare Heavens, before they could be admitted.

The French were before Spires on the 29th, and the Military Hospital of the Prussians has been removed thence.

From Haguenau to Spires all the inhabitants fled, and those of the Dutchy of Deux-Ponts, have had recourse to the same measure.

The head-quarters of General Wurmser were on the 31st ult. at Schwetzingen, two leagues from Heidelberg.

The head quarters of the Duke of Brunswick were at Oppenheim.

Letters from Mentz of the 31st ult. state, that the Republicans are masters of Germersheim, Neustadt, and Spires.

Manheim is putting into a respectable state of defence, and has an Austrian Garrison.

The Elector of Mentz has left his Capital with a part of his Retinue, and is gone to Aschaffenburgh.

To lessen the importance of our Conquests, and aggravate and multiply our losses and defeats, have been of late the common, though novel practice of certain individuals among us, as if the glory and felicity of their Country were subjects of chagrin and misfortune, and their sole object was to render despondency universal; but however anxious they may be to see Great Britain humbled, degraded, or reduced to be a Province to France, God forbid that any disasters should extinguish the natural energy of the Nation, or force it to prostrate itself at the feet of the Convention, or meanly solicit its clemency and protection. What would such a conduct be in fact, but a declaration of guilt and bankruptcy?—the former of which has been contradicted by the sentence of death against Le Brun, and the latter by the abundant wealth and resources of the Country.

It seems most probable, that Lord Hood, after leaving Toulon, would steer for Corsica. His force would immediately reduce the two or three Towns which had held out against the Troops of Paoli; and thus a ready and convenient asylum would be found for the Toulonese Royalists.

By a Letter received a few days since from Bourdeaux, we are informed, that some of the principal Merchants confined in that City were lately restored to their liberty by an order from the Municipality; but in respect to their effects, they were privately taken care of for the benefit of the State.

By the last Letters from Malta we learn, that Lord Hood had demanded and obtained from the Grand Master of the Order, 1800 Sailors, on condition that they should be employed in the Mediterancan only.

A convoy of 600 vessels, English, Dutch, &c. was ready to sail from Malta, escorted by eight English men of war.

By Letters from Barcelona, dated December 8, the Spanish Generals are said to be determined to pursue their Victory, and to attack *Perpignan*. The Spanish Army will be augmented to 70,000 men. All the armed Peasants are to be allowed bread, and about 25 sols each per diem.

The Duke of Medina Celi has raised and maintains a Regiment at his own expence.

Yesterday a Proclamation was issued for a general Fast to be observed, in England on Friday the 28th, and in Scotland on Thursday the 27th of February, on account of the War we are engaged in with France.

On Wednesday the King in Council signed an Order for the transportation of Messrs. Muir and Palmer to Botany Bay, for the term sentenced by the High Court of Justiciary of Scotland.

Dispatches are now hourly expected from Lord Hood, respecting the evacuation of *Toulon*.

A Warrant has just passed the Treasury Board, for issuing the sum of 300,000l. for the service of the Ordnance Department.

The Duties of the Custom-house, notwithstanding the War, are only 48,000l. less than the year preceding; and as the East India Company in the year 1792 paid in an arrear of 150,000l, in fact the actual Receipt exceeds the former year by 102,000l.

PARIS.

ADDRESS OF THE COMMITTEE OF PUBLIC WELFARE,

TO THE COMMONALTIES.

The Country has declared herself in a state of War against the Conspirators, and all the Enemies of the People.

The Convention has issued against them the Revolutionary Laws.

This was not enough—their execution was to be secured; the Convention secured it by the Decree of Dec. 14.

The Circle of the Authorities, and their duties, are fixed.

The only forms which oppose a barrier to the Arbitrary, are preserved; but those which opposed obstacles to the Courts of Justice, are destroyed.

The Law, as speedy as the will from which it arises, will strike the Guilty, and only stoop before Innocence.

The hierarchic order of the Authorities has been touched again by the Legislators. It proposed to make them concur in the most efficacious manner for the execution of the Laws.

It delivered the application of those Laws to the Commonalties and the Revolutionary Committees, being placed nearer the Enemies of the Public Welfare, and forming in some manner the Van destined to combat them.

Full of confidence towards you, the Legislators ought at the same time to remind you of the obligations under which they first bent their heads.

The light ought to be by the side of all the Functionaries, to enlighten their good conduct or their faults: and the more formidable their instruction, the more severe their account.

The good man is the first to demand that the light be held over his conduct.

You are accountable.

Those accounts which justify the execution of the Laws ought to be given in every ten days by the District of your Jurisdiction.

The District has the power of vigilance, and over them presides the Committees of Public Welfare and General Safety of the Convention, which are above all.

Thus you are in some manner the Arm which moves the Revolutionary Lever; the Laws move those arms.

The Convention dictates the Decrees; the other Authorities concur by vigilance; and you in their execution.

St. JOHN's (Antigua) Feb. 25.

The accounts received last week from St. Kitts, of the capture of Fort Bourbon in Martinique, are contradicted in that Island, it seems, by hand bills circulating when the Mail Boat left it on Saturday. By accounts from Montserrat, carried thither by one of the Privateers, it appears, that the British had carried, by assault, a Redoubt called Bouille, after a severe conflict, in which we lost 22 killed, and 37 wounded; fifteen Mulattoes and five Whites, found there, were put to the bayonet. From this redoubt, it is said, Fort Bourbon may be battered in breach; should that be the case, we have no doubt that our gallant countrymen will soon capture it. Fort Bourbon is attacked by three columns, one under Sir Charles Grey, another under General Dundas, the third under Colonel White. General Prescot commands one of the detachments acting against Gros Morne and St. Pierre, and Colonel Myers the other. Beliegardes, second in command, has been taken and hanged; and the greatest dissention prevails at Fort Bourbon. Rochambeau talks of surrender, the garrison will not attend to it, and none will take the command of that important fortress. Our batteries play incessantly upon it, and the fire of the garrison is very weak indeed. They are principally annoyed by a Bomb battery of 24 inch Mortars.

BOSTON, March 24.

Copy of a Letter from a gentleman now in France, to his friend in this town, received by the brig Dolphin, just arrived at Providence, dated Havre, December 30, 1793.

"I wrote you by the same opportunity a few days since; I then told you of the successes of the armies of the republic in the taking of Toulon and Valenciennes; this day, being the Decadi, we have been celebrating the event, or rather rejoicing with our brethren of this republic, at the recapture of Toulon. This morning arrived here the confirmation of the taking of Valenciennes; it is said that the Austrians lost 14,000 killed, and 6000 came over and joined the armies of the republic, the rest were taken prisoners.

"We have also had accounts that the rebels at La Vendee are completely cut up. On every side success attends the French arms."

NEW-YORK, March 29.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated 25th inst.

"Authentic news this day, announces the condemnation of all American vessels captured by the British in the West Indies (except a few, whose 21 days, after libelling, had not expired.) One at St Kitts. was actually dispatched by a merchant of that place, with her cargo, for London, on his own account.

"It is said a dispatch boat will be sent to Great-Britain in a few days. as ample proofs can now be made up—hitherto, accounts unauthenticated only, came to hand."

PHILADELPHIA, April 2.

"There is a Stove, of a new and improved construction, invented or improved by OLIVER EVANS, of this city, the principles and operations of which are as follow. viz.

1. It effectually prevents the cold air from entering the room by the chinks or crevices of the door, windows, &c. as is usually the case, but even causes a small current to pass outward.

2. It admits a full supply of fresh warm air into the room, thereby rendering the room moderately warm throughout.

3. It conveys the cold air out of the room, the coldest passing out first; consequently

4. It is a compleat Ventilator, thereby rendering the room sweet and healthy.

5. The fire is supplied by a current of cold air, that is not permitted to spread in the room to counteract the warm air.

6. The warm air may be retained in the room any length of time at pleasure. and the kept in a lively circulating motion, passing thro' the Stove, the coldest always entering first. to be warmed over again.

7. It will Bake, Roast and Boil equally well with the common ten plate Stove, as it has a capacious Oven.

8. In consequence of these philosophical improvements and operations, it seems to offer fairly to require not more than half the usual quantity of fuel.

On the evening of the 26th inst. off the Delaware capes, the French sloop of war, the Cerf, of 16 guns (last from New-York) captured the Spanish ship Victoria, Capt. Coffe, and also the Snow Baron de Caron-delet, both from this port, bound to New Orleans.

Arrived at Fort Mifflin, the Brig Chance, Capt. Beeks, and the ship Enterprize, Capt. Jones both of Philadelphia in 12 days from the Havanna. Capt. Beeks informs that he left at Havanna, the ship Alexander, Woodward, Philadelphia, Betsey, Moore, New-York, Citizen, Connyngham, Baltimore, and the brig Anne, Byrnes, Philadelphia, which were all to sail in a few days after for their respective ports.

Arrived at Marcus-Hook the brig Fox, Capt. Milles, of New-York, in 42 days from Malaga.

From Baltimore Papers received on Saturday last.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia, dated March 20.

"I fear we shall be engaged in a war. I judge from the course of events past; but particularly from the secrecy with which the last infamous measure of the British administration was conducted. Lord Grenville in the last conversation, of which we have heard, with Mr. Pinckney, very politely congratulated him on the recovery of Philadelphia from the fever; that it gave immense pleasure to the King, his master, to learn how prosperously the United States went on; and at the great progress of the arts and sciences, he was delighted, &c. Would you, as a moral politician believe, that this polished secretary and lord had, fourteen days before this conversation, been one of the council who had secretly issued the last order, under which so great a depredation was meditated on our unsuspecting merchants?

Copy of a letter from an American Captain at St. Kitts, dated February 25, 1794, to his friend in this town."

"The die is now cast that must terminate in the ruin of thousands. I once thought I should never more have to do with wars; but unfortunate for me, I am caught, contrary to my inclination, in the midst of a ruinous, and I may say villainous one, that was ever set on foot by the invention of man. Condemnation has now taken place through the most of these islands on American vessels—Yesterday 13 of my countrymen's heads were struck off by this new invented guillotining instrument, called Legal Adjudication. My head is still on my shoulders; but the axe is lifted, and, within one hour it will be struck off, thus mutilated, I shall make what haste I can home, which will be as soon as I get a copy of my papers—You may let Capt. Stone know that his brig will be condemned this day, with her cargoe, so goes our property!!"

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of Philadelphia, to his correspondent in this city.

"The doors of the House of Representatives of Congress have been shut for some days, in consequence of resolutions moved by Col. S. Smith. Various and interesting are the conjectures respecting the object of these resolutions. It is hoped and believed that they contemplate a manly, energetic demand on Great-Britain, for the delivery of the Western Posts agreeably to treaty, and for the restoration of all American vessels and cargoes, lately unlawfully taken by the British ships of war and privateers, together with damages adequate to injuries sustained by the captures and detention."

Extract of a letter from a Master of a vessel belonging to Baltimore, dated Bourdeaux, January 6, 1794.

"I suppose that you will expect some news, therefore I inform you of the chief events reported here, viz. the retaking of TOULON, the particulars of which I cannot write; the defeat of the Austrians on the Rhine, and the taking 500 Emigrants: the relief of Maubeuge in the North; a complete victory gained over the insurgents of La Vendee; there is also news from Toulon informing us, that since the capture of that place, there has gone into that port by mistake, one English 74, and between 60 and 70 sail of English and Spanish merchantmen, with provisions, arms, &c. which are made prizes of."

Upwards of 50 French and American vessels sailed from this port yesterday afternoon, to join the convoy now waiting at Annapolis and Norfolk, under whose protection they are shortly to sail for different ports in France.

Yesterday arrived here in 35 days from Gibraltar, the Brig Swallow, Captain M'Clarkland---he brings no later accounts than those already received from Europe, per arrivals at New-York, and Philadelphia ---when he sailed from Gibraltar, 6 ships of the line and 14 frigates lay there, being part of the Toulon fleet which were brought away on the evacuation of that place, on the 18th and 19th of December last; the remainder of the fleet, under Lord Hood, had gone into Leghorn. Captain M'Clarkland adds, that 19 American vessels had been carried into Algiers.

A ship with American colours flying, is on shore on the Man of War shoals, near the entrance of Patapsco river.

By Captain Dougad M'Lachlan, commander of a brig arrived here in 55 days from Gibraltar, we learn, that between the 1st and 14th February last 19 Algerine cruizers passed the Streights into the Atlantic ocean.

Interesting Intelligence, by an Express from Boston.

BOSTON, *March 27.*

By the Packet from Halifax, arrived this day, we present the following Interesting Intelligence.

Extract of Letters from Mess. Bird, Savage & Bird, Merchants in London, to their Correspondent in this Town, dated January 1st, 1794.

American merchants and the gentlemen of Lloyd's Coffee-house, have experienced a great deal of alarm, in consequence of instructions, dated 6th November, but not issued until the last of December.* The great ground of alarm was a misapprehension, that the term stop and detain, and bring to legal adjudication, meant a condemnation.—But the merchants have had a meeting about it, and our Mr. H. M. Bird was of the committee, who went to the Admiralty Proctor and Mr. Dundas, to require an explanation of the instructions. The result of which is, that the term "legal adjudication," means no more than that such cargoes should be brought to trial, to find out if they are not French property.—But if they are found to be American, they will be released, subject only to charges, as there are grounds of suspicion sufficient to justify the detention, arising from a discovery having been made, that property is frequently masked. This only relates to cargoes landed in and shipped from America.

But the committee, under Mr. Dundas's directions, are preparing a petition to ministry, of such a modification as would relieve vessels laden in America, on American account, with French colonial produce for Europe, if not bound to France, and we hope to be able to send you a favorable answer from ministry by our next. This information you may deem authentic, and as it probably may be of a different tenor from other letters from hence, it may be proper to make it public."

* *This order issued in November.*

January 10, 1794.

"We have the pleasure to hand you a copy of fresh instructions, which have been issued, in consequence of the representations of the committee of American merchants to his majesty's ministers, which we flatter ourselves will give as much satisfaction in America as we experience, and that it may tend to strengthen the friendship and good understanding between the two countries, so essentially necessary to the prosperity of both. The delays arising in the commons, do not rest with ministers, but with the judge, who presides in the admiralty court, and they shew a disposition to redress this grievance, by removing him, if it can be done."

GEORGE REX.

Instructions to the Commanders of our Ships of War and Privateers that have or may have Letters of Marque against France. Given at our Court of St. James's, the Eighth Day of January, 1794.

WHEREAS by our former Instructions to the Commanders of our Ships of War and privateers, dated 6th November, 1793, we signified that they should stop and detain all ships loaden with goods the produce of any colony, belonging to *France* or carrying provisions or other supplies for the use of any such Colony, and should bring the same with their cargoes to legal adjudication, we are pleased to REVOKE the said Instruction, and in lieu thereof we have thought fit to issue these our Instructions to be duly observed by the Commanders of our Ships of War and Privateers that have or may have Letters of Marque against France.

First, That they shall bring in for lawful adjudication all vessels with their cargoes that are loaden with goods the produce of the French West-India Islands, and coming directly from any port of the said islands to any port in *Europe*.

Secondly. That they shall bring in for lawful adjudication all ships with their cargoes that are loaden with goods the produce of the said Islands, the property of which goods shall belong to subjects of France, to whatsoever ports the same may be bound.

3dly.——That they shall seize all ships that shall be found attempting to enter any ports of the said Islands that is or shall be blockaded, by the Arms of his Majesty, or his Allies, and shall send them with their cargoes for adjudication, according to the terms of the former instructions, bearing date the 8th of June, 1793.

4thly.——That they shall seize all vessels laden wholly or in part with naval or military stores, bound to any port of the said Islands, and shall send them into some convenient port belonging to his Majesty, together with their cargoes, that they may be proceeded against according to the Rules and laws of Nations.

(Signed) HENRY DUNDAS.

By Yesterday's MAIL.

NEW-YORK, March 31.

Yesterday arrived here in 22 days from Jamaica, the sloop New-York and Philadelphia Packet, Captain Fitzpatrick.

By the above vessel, we learn that Martinique was still in possession of the French, and that there was but little probability of their losing it. Provisions of all kinds sell very high in the most of the Islands—flour, in particular, sold for 16 dollars a barrel—that many of the inhabitants had already commenced the use of yams, &c. instead of bread.

[*From a gentleman who came passenger in the New-York and Philadelphia Packet, we have obtained Jamaica papers to the 1st of March, from which the following paragraphs are copied.*]

It is currently reported, at Dominica, that since the arrival of Sir John Jervis's squadron at Barbadoes, his Majesty's ships have captured near one hundred sail of American vessels, trading to the French Windward Islands.

By his Majesty's schooner Flying Fish, Lieut. Prevost, which arrived on Thursday, advice is received, that the Spaniards, in considerable force, have invested Port-au-Prince by land, and that they have given the inhabitants until the 15th of February, to propose and arrange terms of capitulation, threatning, in case of a longer delay, to storm the place and put the inhabitants to the sword. His Majesty's ships Sceptre and Penelope, are said to have proceeded thither on receiving this intelligence; Commodore Ford, in the Europa, has sailed this morning from Port Royal, probably for the same destination.

The schooner Dolphin brought dispatches for his honour the Lieut. Governor. The Capt. mentions, that the town of Port-au-Prince was attacked on the 19th instant, and that the firing was heard the whole day at Leogane.

It was understood in England, previous to the sailing of the Packet, that government had it in contemplation to throw open all the ports in the West-India Islands to American bottoms, and to permit the free importation of every species of provision, lumber, &c.

*** The Members of the Society for the Relief of poor distressed Masters of Ships, their Widows and Children, are desired to attend a Quarterly Meeting at the Carpenters Hall, in the Court going up to the United States Bank, on Monday next, at half past six o'clock in the evening.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-office, Chester, Delaware County.

A. Henry Aker, William Alexander, Elizabeth Anderson, George Afton.

B. Eli Brown, Francis Brooke, John Bourk, David Barclay.

C. Walter Campbell, Samuel Culbertson, Patrick Cannan, George Cubick, David Conoughy, Joseph Cauffman, John Colgan, Robert Crage.

D. Dernier Aine, John Dougherty, Andrew Davis, John Denny, M. de la Verne.

E. William Evans, William Elbon, Joshua Ennis.

F. Henry Ferguson, James Flemming, William Ford, David Fowler, 2.

G. Mr. Gerard, John Gilmor, Mary Green, M. Gerbier.

H. Henry Jos. Hutchins, Joshua Harlan, Stephen Hayes, William Hutchinson, Robert Hunter.

J. Alexander Johnston, Caleb James.

K. James Kilpatrick, Robert Kilpatrick, John Kendal, Samuel Kenedy.

L. Alexander Lee, M. Leumboure, Hannah Lindsey, David Love.

M. Hugh Morton, Peter M'Gourk, Samuel Myers, Thomas Matthews, John M'Kissick, James Moss, Joseph Marshall, John Markard, William Manan, Charles Miller, 2. Arthur M'Clure, John M'Clure, John M'William, Mary Moylan, Joseph Merryhew, 2, James M'Williams, John M'Randles, David M'Camon, Joseph Moore, Moses Mendenhall, James M'Cormick, Mrs. M'Daniel.

P. James Patterson, Samuel Parks, John Pierce, Frances Paschall, Isaac Pierson.

R. John Richie, Doctor John Ross, jun. John Rooney, 2, John Reiley.

S. Robert Smith, Esq; Jacob Shoemaker, Elizabeth Smith, John Schoals, Henry Sheaff.

T. John Todd, Thomas Taylor, Gavin Thompson, John Taylor.

U. Robert Undeewood.

W. James Walker, Samuel Walker, 2, Mr. Whitlock, Thomas Work, Thomas Wilson, Mr. Waters, Robert Whitehill.

CAUTION.

I THE subscriber, in Skippack, Perkiomin, township, county of Montgomery, do hereby give NOTICE, that I bought a certain piece of land of HENRY HAUSE, and the said Henry Hause promised to give me a good and indisputable right and title, which he hath not yet done. I have given him ten bonds, each of 50 pounds, the first of which is due the 27th of May next, 1794, and the rest annually. I hereby forewarn all persons against purchasing any of said bonds, as I am determined not to pay any of them till he performs his promise.

HENRY HALDEMAN.

March 7, 1794.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of PATRICK ANDERSON, late of Charlestown, Chester county, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment; and all those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts properly attested, for settlement, to

JOHN LONGSRETH, AND ISAAC ANDERSON, } Executors.

March 29, 1794.

LOST,

A Red Morocco Leather POCKET-BOOK,

CONTAINING sundry papers and accounts which can be of no use to any but the owner. Whoever has found the same, and will deliver it to Mr. WILLIAM BANKSON, No. 61, Arch street, shall receive FOUR DOLLARS.

April 1, 1794.

PURSUANT to acts of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and of the State of Delaware, entituled, "An act to incorporate a company for opening a canal and lock navigation, on the waters of Brandywine creek," passed in Pennsylvania, the 10th day of April, 1793, and a supplement thereto, passed the 19th of March, 1794, and at Dover, in the State of Delaware, 17th June, 1793. The subscribers, commissioned in the said acts, named and appointed, DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, That agreeable to the directions contained in the aforesaid acts, some of them will attend at the State-House, in the city of Philadelphia; at the Court-House in West-Chester, Chester county, and at the house of Robert Hamilton, in the Borough of Wilmington, State of Delaware, on the 23d day of April next, from 10 o'clock in the morning until one, and from 3 to 6 o'clock in the afternoon, for at least three days successively, in order to receive subscriptions from all persons who may be disposed to subscribe for a share or shares in the stock aforesaid.

John Fleming	Abijah Dawes
Charles Dilworth	Joseph P. Norris
Nathan Scofield	Samuel M. Fox
Robert Hamilton	Jonathan Harvey
John Hayes	Andrew Pettit
William Poole	Hugh Roberts.

March 24, 1794.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Johnson, late of Germantown, in the county of Philadelphia, deceased, are desired to make speedy payment (particularly those who are in arrearages for interest money due on mortgage, bond, &c.) and those having any demands against said estate, are requested to produce their accounts to the subscribers,

JOHN JOHNSON,
JOSEPH JOHNSON,
THOMAS NORTON,
JOHN JOHNSON, son of Joseph,
} Executors.

Third Month 24, 1794. ¶

150 Cords of old BARK WANTED.

THE subscriber will give a generous price for one hundred and fifty Cords, or more, of good Hemlock, Spanish Oak, Chesnut Oak, White Oak and Black Oak BARK, cured last season, or the season preceding the last.

JONATHAN MEREDITH,
No. 27, South Third-street.

March 22, 1794.

District of Pennsylvania, to wit.

BE it remembered, that on the 26th day of February, in the eighteenth year of the Independnece of the United States of America, READING HOWELL, of the said district, hath deposited in this office the title of a map, the right whereof he claims as author, in the words following, to wit,

"A map of the United States of America, "shewing or containing, the boundaries or "division lines of the different and respective "states (with their respective divisions into "counties, &c.) lakes, rivers and principal "creeks, mountains, canals, roads, portages "and communications, forts, cities, towns, "and all other matter and things worthy of "insertion. Compiled from the best authorities, by

"READING HOWELL."

Philad. Feb. 26, 1794.

in conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entituled "An Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned.

SAMUEL CALDWELL, Clerk of the district of Pennsylvania.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS I, the subscriber inventor and sole patentee of the improvements in the art of manufacturing grain into flour or meal, sometime in the year 1789, or 1790 and 1791, gave powers of att to eyorn John and Joseph Evans, to dispose of licences for the use of the said machinery, upon certain terms, with which the said John and Joseph Evans have not complied; and whereas it appears, from credible information, that the said John Evans claims a right to a share of the said patent, particularly within the county of Lancaster, in this state, and the state of New-York, and under pretence of such right hath induced some unwary persons to purchase pretended licences of him, PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to all persons, that the said powers of attorney to the said John Evans and Joseph Evans are revoked, and are of no further force or effect; and all those who have purchased, or may purchase, such licences of the said John Evans, are hereby cautioned not to erect or make use of such machinery, otherwise they will be proceeded against as the law directs.

OLIVER EVANS.

Philad. March 14, 1794.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of HENRY SHEETZ, Esq; late of the township of Whitemarsh, and county of Montgomery, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment; and all those having any demands against said estate are requested to exhibit their accompts to the subscribers, on or before the fifth day of May next.

HENRY SCHEETZ,
JUSTUS SCHEETZ, Executors.
GEORGE KNORR,

March 12th 1794.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Waterford township, Gloucester county, and State of New-Jersey, on Sunday evening, the 9th inst. a mulatto man, named BOB, about twenty-four years and six months old, about five feet eight inches high; he has a scar on his chin, and is a stout well made fellow. Had on and took with him, a frock and trowsers of homespun walnut-coloured cloth, a coattee of light coloured ditto, waistcoat of striped ditto, coat, jacket and trowsers of olive coloured fustian, buckskin breeches, two pair of yarn, and one pair of worsted stockand two pair of shoes, a pair of half boots, and a felt hat. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so that his master may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges if brought home.

ISAAC FISH.

February 10, 1794. *

Three Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in the borough of Reading, Pennsylvania, on the 16th of last October, a negro man, named JOE, 22 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches in height, his colour between the black and the mulatto, he is well set, has a down look when spoken to, and was it not for a propensity to running off, would be an excellent servant, as he can read, write and cook, take care of horses, drive a carriage, and wait on a gentleman. His time of servitude will end in 7 years and 7 months, I having manumitted him at 7 years of age, on condition that he would remain with me or my assigns until 30. Whoever will deliver the above described man to me at Reading, or secure him in any goal in this state, shall have the above reward, and reasonable expences.

JACOB RUSH.

Reading, March 10, 1794.

Six Dollars Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Tinicum township, Bucks county, and state of Pennsylvania, on the 10th Februaryast, a servant lad, named SOLOMON LEIGHTHLE, about nineteen years of age, of this country born, about five feet seven or eight inches high, fresh coloured in the face, light coloured hair, tied or queued down his back, he has a small mark on the under side of his chin, his right wrist is much thicker than the other, occasioned by the fall of a tree when a boy, had on when he went away, an ash coloured short coat, with new sleeves lead coloured, brown coloured cloth jacket, with metal buttons on both coat and jacket, fulled linsey lead coloured trowsers, and blue woolen stockings, a pair of half worn shoes, and a half worn wool hat. Whoever takes up said lad, and secures him, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, if brough home. ¶

Marsh 15th 1794. JOHN BAILEY.

FOR SALE,

A PLANTATION, containing about 180 acres of land, in Biberry township, Philadelphia county, bounded by lands of Edward Duffield and Jonnathan Perry, about 13 miles from Philadelphia, and one mile from the main road leading to Bristol; a fine stream of water runs through it, and a road leading from Pequesting-mill to Smithfield; there are on the premises two dwelling-houses, one of them a two story stone building, with two rooms on each floor, and a stone kitchen at one end, situated near the center of the farm, the other a log building, erected at one end of the farm, also a frame barn, a large orchard, about 20 acres of meadow and 20 or 25 acres of woodland, the remainder good tillable land. The payments will be made easy. Any person inclining to purchase may know the terms, by applying to JOHN JACKSON or BENJAMIN VANDEGRIFT, in Bensalem township, Bucks county, or THOMAS PAUL, at No. 11, in Vine-street, Philadelphia. †

Six Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Deptford township, Gloucester county, near Woodberry, a man named JOHN CANE, about 23 or 24 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high. Had on, when he went away, a linen frock, green under jacket, old cloth trowsers, and an old hat. Whoever takes him up, so that the subscriber may get him again, shall have the above reward.

JONATHAN MORGAN.

March 1, 1794. *

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Isaac Fish, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment, and those having demands against said estate, are desired to produce their accounts, to ISAAC FISH, Executor.

March 15th, 1794. *

Six Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, an apprentice boy, about 17 years of age, named GEORGE WASHINGTON RICHARDS, five feet five inches high, of a dark complexion, has an impediment in his speech, by trade a cordwainer, he has stole his indentures, and a set of shoemakers tools, shoes and other cloathing, the property of said master. Whoever takes up said runaway, and secures him in any gaol, so that his master may have him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

THOMAS CLAYPOLE.

Pittsgrove, Salem county, 11th March 1794.

Philadelphia, February 13, 1794.

PROPOSALS

FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
A WORK, to be entituled,
The FIRST VOLUME OF PENNSYLVANIA STATE TRIALS.

THE want of sufficient information of the State Trials of Great-Britain in the early periods of that government is now lamented: Hitherto there hath been but one trial in the State of Pennsylvania on impeachment: and here also it is to be regretted, that, being neglected at the time, the public are now left without sufficient information on the subject of that trial; it is however in this work designed to rescue what can be collected thereof from sources of indisputable authority, so that the same shall be preserved from oblivion.

Another impeachment, and the second, is now depending. An officer is charged by the late House of Representatives, who hath for many years been largely confided in by this State, and hath long been at the head of the financial department of the same, and it imports the citizens to know his conduct, and the circumstances which may be brought forward on his trial.

In this work the Editor will be careful to state the facts, as they may be brought forward, and to lay all the evidence and papers before the public. With this view

The following Terms are respectfully submitted to the Public:

I. The work shall be printed in octavo, with a good type, on fine paper, and delivered to subscribers at the respective places where the subscriptions are taken in, as soon as the work shall be compleated.

II. As no conjecture can well be made, as to the length of the prefent trial, the size of the volume cannot be ascertained at this time --but the price shall not exceed that of some of the latest publications in this city.

III. It will contain all the preliminaries and incidental circumstances that may occur during the trial of JOHN NICHOLSON, Esq; Comptroller-General of this Commonwealth, with the arguments of counsel on both sides, together with the articles of impeachment, and the pleas and replications at large, the several resolutions of the two branches of the state Legislature, respecting this impeachment, and the final decision of the SENATE respecting that officer.

To which will be prefixed, as much as can be collected, from authentic documents, of the impeachment, trial, and acquital of the late FRANCIS HOPKINSON, Esq; Judge of the Court of Admiralty for the State of Pennsylvania, during the late war; never before published.

No money will be required before the delivery of the book.

Subscriptions will be received by Francis Bailey, No. 116, High-street; Wrigley and Berriman, No. 149, Chesnut-street; and by the different Booksellers in this city---Jacob Bailey, Lancaster; Yundt and Patton, Baltimore, and by the Editor,

EDMUND HOGAN.

N. B. The price will be enhanced to non-subscribers.

To be Sold by private Sale,

A VALUABLE FORGE, in the township of Dover, in the county of Monmouth, and state of New-Jersey, known by the name of the Federal Forge. It is built on an excellent stream, one of the branches of Toms river. There is likewise a good saw-mill, with two saws, on the premises, from which boards are frequently rafted to the public landings on Toms river, which is about nine miles distance, from whence iron and lumber may be easily conveyed to New-York or Philadelphia, by water. There is a good two story frame dwelling house, with two rooms below and four above, with a good log kitchen and a frame store house at the end of the dwelling house, and fourteen comfortable log dwelling houses, convenient for work people, a large coal-house, waggon-house, blacksmith's shop, with a good set of tools, convenient stables, sufficient for 20 horses, with several other convenient buildings. There is in said forge three fires, with one hammer, and a large quantity of good ore, within three miles of the forge, and in a very plentiful part of the country for timber suitable for sawing or coal, and about twelve miles from Hanover furnace, where pigs may be got on reasonable terms, if the purchaser should incline to work them. Also, a considerable share, in proprietv or untaken up lands, of which there are great quantities adjoining the forge tract; it is allowed to be as good an out-let for cattle and hogs, as any in the state; they are frequently killed fat out of the woods; a considerable quantity of swamp, which, it is thought, would make good meadow, if improved, several acres of which are cleared, fenced, and sowed with grass seed, that makes a very good appearance; the whole improvements have been made within about four years, except the saw-mill, which is good and strong. There is at present on the bank a large stock of coal and ore, sufficient to make 40 or 50 tons of bar iron, with about 20 tons of anconies and bar iron, and some provisions and shop goods, all which will be sold with the forge, if it suits the purchaser, and a considerable quantity of wood already cut. It is thought to be an advantageous place for making iron. Any person inclining to purchase may know the terms by applyin3 to Mr. JOSEPH WALL, in Philadelphia, or to the subscriber, living on the premises. The terms of payment will be made easy to suit the conveniency of the purchaser.

DAVID WRIGHT.

Bark Wanted.

JONATHAN MEREDITH wishes to contract for a considerable quantity of Spanish Oak, Chesnut Oak, Black Oak, and Hemlock Bark, deliverable to him, in Philadelphia, in the course of the ensuing spring. Persons willing to contract, will be pleased to apply to him, No, 27, South Third-street. t.f.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, I have given a Promissary Note, bearing date the first day of March instant, for sixty-six dollars, payable to William Haight, or order, on or before the 20th instant: This is to give public notice to all persons, not to take any assignment or indorsement of the said note, as it was obtained from me fraudulently, and without consideration, wherefore I will not pay the same.

JOHN HUSTON.

March 4, 1794 *

STRAY SHEEP.

CAME to the Plantation of the Subscriber, some time ago, six stray SHEEP. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

JACOB EVANS.

Norritown township, Montgomery county, 25th of third mo. 1794. *

TO BE LETT,

And may be entered on the first day of April next,

THE tavern and plantation, known by the sign of the Waggon, on the Lancaster road. Also, some other houses and gardens, and a good smith's shop, with two fire places in it, on said road. Also, to be sold, a plantation on the said Lancaster road, 39 miles from Philadelphia, known by the name of Cox's place; containing 80 acres, and allowance, 12 thereof good watered meadow, and a reasonable good house, barn and stables, extraordinary well watered, and lies within one mile and an half of several lime kilns. Apply at the sign of the Waggon aforesaid, to CALEB WAY.

N. B. Said Cox's place, if sold, may be entered on immediately, and if not sold before the 1st day of April, will be rented.

March 19. 1794. *

To be sold, at public vendue,

At the house of the widow Lesher, innkeeper, in Germantown, on the second day of April next, at one o'clock in the afternoon,

A House and Lot, situated in Germantown, nearly opposite to the six mile stone, and Mr. John Bringhurst's; adjoining lands of Samuel Bringhurst and Mr. Gobble, containing 4½ acres, or thereabouts, nearly one half orchard. Any person inclining to view the same may apply to me on the premises.

March 7, 1794. MARY HASLET.

N. B. Possession will be given on the 25th of April. *

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of HENRY or JANE SHAW, deceased, are requested to make speedy payment; and all those who have demands against the said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts, properly attested, to *

DINAH FINDLY, Administratrix.

Philadelphia, March 10, 1794.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of SAMUEL FISHER, Hatter, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those having demands against said estate are desired to render their accounts, properly attested, to

JOSEPH C. FISHER,
THOMAS LEAMING, jun.
} Executors.

March, 10, 1794.

TO BE SOLD,

A valuable FARM, and Stand for a TAVERN and STORE,

SITUATED on the Skippack and Swedesford roads, about 18 miles from the city of Philadelphia and four miles from the town of Norris, containing 118 acres of land, about 35 of which is excellent watered Meadow, 38 of wood, and the Residue plough land, in a high state of cultivation. There are on the premises a large stone Dwelling house, store house, smoke house, and milk house over a capital spring of water; also a large barn, stables, waggon house, &c. and two good apple orchards, pear trees, peach trees, &c. The soil is of the first quality and highly manured. The meadow is watered by a principal branch of Stony creek and a number of never-failing springs rising on the farm. The woodland is of a superior quality. It has been an old accustomed tavern, and a large store has been kept there for many years past. The whole will be sold together, or any less number of acres with the buildings, that may best suit the purchaser. For terms apply to Colonel Andrew Porter, or Mr. Stephen Porter, near the premises.

N. B. If not sold before the fifth of April, the premises will be rented to a person who will engage to keep a reputable store.

Montgomery county, March 4, 1794. †

ALL persons indebted to the estate of HANNAH DE HAVEN, late of the township of Radnor, in the county of Delaware, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment; and all those who have any demands against the said estate, are requested to bring in their accounts, properly attested, for settlement, to

PETER DE HAVEN, Executor.

February 6, 1794. †

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

APRIL, 1794.] THE [NUMBER 3325.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1794.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-office, Chester, Delaware County.

A. Henry Aker, William Alexander, Elizabeth Anderson, George Afton.

B. Eli Brown, Francis Brooke, John Bourk, David Barclay.

C. Walter Campbell, Samuel Culbertson, Patrick Cannan, George Cubick, David Conoughy, Joseph Cauffman, John Colgan, Robert Crage.

D. Dernier Aine, John Dougherty, Andrew Davis, John Denny, M. de la Ferne.

E. William Evans, William Elbon, Joshua Ennis.

F. Henry Ferguson, James Flemming, William Ford, David Fowler, 2.

G. Mr. Gerard, John Gilmor, Mary Green, M. Gerbier.

H. Henry Jos. Hutchins, Joshua Harlan, Stephen Hayes, William Hutchinson, Robert Hunter.

J. Alexander Johnston, Caleb James.

K. James Kilpatrick, Robert Kilpatrick, John Kendal, Samuel Kenedy.

L. Alexander Lee, M. Leumboure, Hannah Lindsey, David Love.

M. Hugh Morton, Peter M'Gourk, Samuel Myers, Thomas Matthews, John M'Kissick, James Moss, Joseph Marshall, John Markard, William Manan, Charles Miller, 2, Arthur M'Clure. John M'Clure. John M'William, Mary Moylan, Joseph Merryhew, 2, James M'Williams, John M'Randles, David M'Cannon, Joseph Moore, Moses Mendenhall, James M'Cormick, Mrs. M'Daniel.

P. James Patterson, Samuel Parks, John Pierce, Frances Paschall, Isaac Pierson.

R. John Richie, Doctor John Ross, jun. John Rooney, 2, John Reiley.

S. Robert Smith, Esq; Jacob Shoemaker, Elizabeth Smith, John Schoals, Henry Sheaff.

T. John Todd, Thomas Taylor, Gavin Thompson, John Taylor.

U. Robert Underwood.

W. James Walker, Samuel Walker, 2, Mr. Whitlock, Thomas Work, Thomas Wilson, Mr. Waters, Robert Whitehill.

CAUTION.

I THE subscriber, in Skippack, Perkiomin township, county of Montgomery, do hereby give NOTICE, that I bought a certain piece of land of HENRY HAUSE, and the said Henry Hause promised to give me a good and indisputable right and title, which he hath not yet done. I have given him ten bonds, each of 50 pounds, the first of which is due the 27th of May next, 1794, and the rest annually. I hereby forewarn all persons against purchasing any of said bonds, as I am determined not to pay any o them till he performs his promise.

HENRY HALDEMANr

March 7, 1794.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of PATRICK ANDERSON, late of Charlestown, Chester county, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment; and all those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts properly attested, for settlement, to

JOHN LONGSRETH, AND ISAAC ANDERSON, } Executors.

March 29, 1794. ‡

LOST,

A Red Morocco Leather POCKET-BOOK,

CONTAINING sundry papers and accounts which can be of no use to any but the owner. Whoever has found the same, and will deliver it to Mr. WILLIAM BANKSON, No. 61, Arch-street, shall receive FOUR DOLLARS.

April 1, 1794.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Waterford township, Gloucester county, and State of New-Jersey, on Sunday evening, the 9th inst. a mulatto man, named BOB, about twenty-four years and six months old, about five feet eight inches high; he has a scar on his chin, and is a stout well made fellow. Had on and took with him, a frock and trowsers of homespun walnut-coloured cloth, a coattee of light coloured ditto, waistcoat of striped ditto, coat, jacket and trowsers of olive coloured fustian, buckskin breeches, two pair of yarn, and one pair of worsted stockand two pair of shoes, a pair of half boots, and a felt hat. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so that his master may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges if brought home.

ISAAC FISH.

February 10, 1794. *

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of HENRY SHEETZ, Esq; late of the township of Whitemarsh, and county of Montgomery, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment; and all those having any demands against said estate are requested to exhibit their accompts to the subscribers, on or before the fifth day of May next.

HENRY SCHEETZ,
JUSTUS SCHEETZ, Executors.
GEORGE KNORR,

March 12th 1794.

PURSUANT to acts of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and of the State of Delaware, entituled, "An act to incorporate a company for opening a canal and lock navigation, on the waters of Brandywine creek," passed in Pennsylvania, the 10th day of April, 1793, and a supplement thereto, passed the 19th of March, 1794, and at Dover, in the State of Delaware, 17th June, 1793. The subscribers, commissioned in the said acts, named and appointed, DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, That agreeable to the directions contained in the aforesaid acts, some of them will attend at the State-House, in the city of Philadelphia; at the Court-House in West-Chester, Chester county, and at the house of Robert Hamilton, in the Borough of Wilmington, State of Delaware, on the 23d day of April next, from 10 o'clock in the morning until one, and from 3 to 6 o'clock in the afternoon, for at least three days successively, in order to receive subscriptions from all persons who may be disposed to subscribe for a share or shares in the stock aforesaid.

John Fleming	Abijah Dawes
Charles Dilworth	Joseph P. Norris
Nathan Scofield	Samuel M. Fox
Robert Hamilton	Jonathan Harvey
John Hayes	Andrew Pettit
William Poole	Hugh Roberts.

March 24, 1794.

District of Pennsylvania, to wit.

BE it remembered, that on the 26th day of February, in the eighteenth year of the Independence of the United States of America, READING HOWELL, of the said district, hath deposited in this office the title of a map, the right whereof he claims as author, in the words following, to wit,

"A map of the United States of America, "shewing or containing, the boundaries or "division lines of the different and respective "states (with their respective divisions into "counties, &c.) lakes, rivers and principal "creeks, mountains, canals, roads, portages "and communications, forts, cities, towns, "and all other matter and things worthy of "insertion. Compiled from the best autho-"rities, by

"READING HOWELL."

Philad. Feb. 26, 1794.

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entituled "An Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned.

SAMUEL CALDWELL, Clerk of the district of Pennsylvania.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS I, the subscriber inventor and sole patentee of the improvements in the art of manufacturing grain into flour or meal, some time in the year 1789, or 1790 and 1791, gave powers of att to eyorn John and Joseph Evans, to dispose of licences for the use of the said machinery, upon certain terms, with which the said John and Joseph Evans have not complied; and whereas it appears, from credible information, that the said John Evans claims a right to a share of the said patent, particularly within the county of Lancaster, in this state, and the state of New-York, and under pretence of such right hath induced some unwary persons to purchase pretended licences of him, PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to all persons, that the said powers of attorney to the said John Evans and Joseph Evans are revoked, and are of no further force or effect; and all those who have purchased, or may purchase, such licences of the said John Evans, are hereby cautioned not to erect or make use of such machinery, otherwise they will be proceeded against as the law directs.

OLIVER EVANS.

Philad. March 14, 1794.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Johnson, late of Germantown, in the county of Philadelphia, deceased, are desired to make speedy payment (particularly those who are in arrearages for interest money due on mortgage, bond, &c.) and those having any demands against said estate, are requested to produce their accounts to the subscribers,

JOHN JOHNSON,
JOSEPH JOHNSON,
THOMAS NORTON,
JOHN JOHNSON, son of Joseph, } Executors.

Third Month 24, 1794. ¶

150 Cords of old BARK WANTED.

THE subscriber will give a generous price for one hundred and fifty Cords, or more, of good Hemlock, Spanish Oak, Chesnut Oak, White Oak and Black Oak BARK, cured last season, or the season preceding the last.

JONATHAN MEREDITH,
No. 27, South Third-street.

March 22, 1794.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Isaac Fish, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment, and those having demanes against said estate, are desired to produce their accounts, to ISAAC FISH, Executor.

March 15th, 1794. *

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

April 4.

The following message was received from the President.

United States, 4th April, 1794.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives.

I lay before you three letters from our Minister in London; advices concerning the Algerine mission, from our Minister at Lisbon and others, and a letter form the Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic, to the Secretary of State, with his answer.

Go. WASHINGTON.

MR. PINCKNEY'S CORRESPONDENCE.

LONDON, 26th December, 1793.

DEAR SIR,

This serves to cover an additional * instruction, which though dated the 6th November, was made public at the Admiralty, but a few days ago. I only received from our Proctor last evening.

I am, with sincere respect, dear Sir,
Your faithful and obedient Servant,
THOMAS PINCKNEY.

Secretary of State.

I mention the circumstance of date, because it appears to me of some importance.

[* This we have already printed.]

LONDON, 2d January, 1794.

DEAR SIR,

At the moment when I was preparing to go to the conference with Lord Grenville, this morning. I received a note from him, excusing himself from the meeting. I then endeavoured to see Mr Burges, but without success; and as this is the last hour for writing by the Packet, must send the enclosed additional instruction, without explanation obtained from the Ministry. The Danish Minister is sick, and at Bath, but the Swedish Minister appears to be alarmed at this measure, as, I am informed, the mercantile interest, connected with America appear to be, from a committee of theirs having waited on Mr. Pitt. Upon this instruction, as it stands it is unnecessary for me to make any comment. If a repeal or modification of it should take place, or if I can obtain the principles, upon which this government has issued it, I will immediately communicate.

Toulon is again possessed by the French Republic: We have not the particulars.

I remain, with sincere respect, Dear Sir,
Your faithful and obedient Servant,
THOMAS PINCKNEY.

The Secretary of State.

(Duplicate)

London, January 9, 1794.

My dear Sir,

YOU will receive herewith the copy of an instruction to the commanders of his Britannic majesty's ships of war, &c. dated the 8th of this month concerning which I had another conversation this morning with the minister of the foreign department. On his saying in the introduction of the subject that he hoped I saw in it a manifestation of the good will of this government towards the United States, I observed, that it was certainly much less injurious to us than the instruction which it revoked, and might be as favourable as the principles upon which this government acts would admit; but I reminded him that our ideas differed materially from theirs on this subject, and without repeating the arguments I had before addressed to him both verbally, and in writing in support of our position. It was only necessary to say, that we did not admit the right of the belligerent powers to interfere farther in the commerce between neutral nations and their adversaries than to prevent their carrying to them articles which by common usage were established as contraband, and any articles to a place fairly blockaded; that consequently the two first articles though founded upon their principles of not suffering in war a traffic which was not admitted by the same nations in the time of peace, and of taking their enemies property when found on board of neutral vessels, were nevertheless contrary to what we contended to be the just principles of the modern laws of nations; that indeed I had some doubt of the first article being altogether supported by their own principle; but supposing that article as well as the rest to be consonant to their former usage, I wished to know whether their present republication imported any thing more than was before practised. Lord Grenville answered that the only reason for renewing them was lest the present instruction being a revocation of that of the 6th of November, might also be deemed to revoke these articles which were connected with it. His lordship then explained the motives which had induced this government to issue the present instruction. The first he said, was the sincere desire of administration to maintain the best understanding and harmony with the United States; the second was, what he could not mention to me officially, but what he still thought it right I should be apprized of, that no misconception of their motives might be entertained, that he was aware of the delicacy of speaking to a foreign minister, concerning the internal state of his country, neither could he expect an answer from me on the subject, but that their second reason was by their conduct to take away every pretext from evil disposed persons among us, who, according to the intelligence he had received, were endeavouring to irritate our people against Great Britain, as well as to oppose the measures of our own government, and in short to reduce us to the present situation of France, a misfortune which they deprecated as well for our sakes as for the common welfare and tranquility of mankind. He further took occasion to observe, with respect to the conduct of our government in maintaining our neutrality, that although there were some matters with which this government was not perfectly satisfied (and to which for the same reason they refrained from giving that opposition they thought they would be justified in doing) yet from the general tenor of the conduct of our government, they were convinced it was their desire to maintain a fair neutrality, which was an additional motive for the present conduct.

I of course said nothing of our internal affairs, nor of those of France. I assured him however that our government had been perfectly sincere in every measure relating to our neutrality; that they adopted it from a conviction that it was both just and politic, and had pursued it according to what they conceived to be just principles, knowing that such conduct could intitle us to the benefits to be derived from a neutral situation. I concluded, by asking what explanation could be given to what was passed in this business; and of the effect of the instruction of the 6th of November, upon such vessels as might during the two months it had been in force have fallen into the hands of their enemies? Lord Grenville answered, that the order of the 6th Nov. was intended to be temporary and calculated to answer two purposes, one was to prevent the abuses which might take place in consequence of the whole of the St. Domingo fleet having gone to the United States; the other was on account of the attack designed upon the French West-India Islands by the armament under Sir John Jervis and Sir Charles Grey; but that it was now no longer necessary to continue that regulation for those purposes. He added that the instruction of the 6th Nov. only authorized the vessels to be brought in for legal adjudication, and upon being told that notwithstanding such were the terms made use of, yet that the officers who would have to act under it, must conceive it to extend to condemnation, because otherwise the order was unnecessary, as without it they had been authorized to bring to adjudication all such vessels as they previously deemed liable to condemnation: He replied that the case of every vessel must be decided by its own merits, but that he conceived no vessel would be condemned under that instruction which would not have been previously liable to the same sentence. I informed Lord Grenville that I should communicate this instrument to you by the Packet: He said he should likewise forward it by the same conveyance, and at the same time would send an answer to my memorial on the king's instruction of the 8th of June, to be communicated to you by Mr. Hammond.

I remain with sincere respect,
Dear Sir,
Your faithful and obedient servant.
THOMAS PINCKNEY.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 25.

OUR Frontiers, especially those of West Flanders, are frequently threatened with an hostile irruption. On the 14th, a corps of Republicans advanced against Messine, where they made a patrole of our troops prisoners, and continued their march to Werwick. A second column advanced at the same time to Poperinghe, while a third from Dunkirk approached Furnes.

All these movements of the enemy occasioned several hard and bloody actions, not one of which proved decisive. Mean while they are fore-runners of some serious attempt on the part of the enemy to penetrate into Flanders.—Although the preparations of defence made by our Generals are of such a nature as should leave us free from apprehensions with regard to the Republicans, yet the terrified inhabitants of the flat country fly their abodes, and carry with them their best effects into the inland towns.

It is expected that the British army under his royal highness the Duke of York, whose Head-Quarters are now at Ghent, will be sent to those parts of our frontiers which are threatened most by hostile invasions.

A private letter from Lisle contains the following interesting particulars: "Since the first day of this month, a corps of 12,000 men, the flower of the army of the North, marched thence to Normandy. The last division put itself on its march on the 13th. All the horses of the departments through which they march, are in requisition. The march is regulated at 18 hours per diem, and will be effected by post."

The same letter adds, that the troops who have been sent off, are actually replaced by 16,000 men of the first requisition. The Northern army has also received a reinforcement of about 6000 cavalry horses, furnished by the Municipalities, and divided among all the regiments.

Since the beginning of the present week, a great number of horses from Hungary passed through this city to mount our Hussars. They have been preceded by many considerable transports of recruits.

Within these two days past, all the foreigners without Passports, both in this city and

throughout the whole Province, have been put under arreſt. This meaſure is the more neceſſary, as this country is at preſent quite over-run with vagabonds.

January 7.

Letters from Germany, of the ſecond of January, announce, that the Duke of Brunſwick retreated with ſo much prudence and ability, that he vanquiſhed his enemies in his retreat; killed a great number of them. He formed a chain of poſts from Worms as far as Kniuzarm.

Mayence is in a ſtate of defence; a ſtrong garriſon will be thrown into it, if, contrary to all expectation, this chain ſhould be again broken. The head-quarters of the Pruſſians are at Worms.--Spires is in the hands of the Republicans. The imperial army paſſed the Rhine on the 20th near Philipſbourg.

The brave General Louer, who conducted the ſiege of Fort Louis, is ordered to defend it with 10,000 men, and may ſuſtain a ſiege in his turn. Great dependence is placed on his talents and bravery. This ſtrong fortreſs, which is well provided, will much annoy the enemy, the poſſeſſion of that place, ſituated at the rear of the lines of Weiſſembourg, which are deſtroyed, will render them uſeleſs, in caſe the enemy ſhall attempt to repair them, and will give time to general Wurmſer, as ſoon as he ſhall have received a reinforcement of freſh troops, which are already arrived in Swabia, to repair this check.

DUBLIN, January 2.

An entertainment of a very ſingular kind was yeſterday given at the Manſion houſe, by our hoſpitable and reſpectable Lord Mayor. An eminent citizen and his wife, at whoſe marriage his Lordſhip had been preſent more than twelve months ago, claimed from him, ſome days ſince, a flitch of bacon, on the principle of the celebrated Dunmow Flitch, which his Lordſhip, with his uſual hilarity, inſtantly granted, and fixed the beſtowal of it for New-Year's day. In conſequence, a large mixed company of Gentlemen and Ladies was yeſterday invited to dine at the Manſion houſe. On entering the Hall directly oppoſite to the door appeared, highly elevated, the Flitch, with an inſcription over it in large capitals, "The reward of conjugal happineſs," incloſing two turtle doves billing under a wreath of myrtle, which was afterwards, in the courſe of the evening, preſented by his Lordſhip in due form, accompanied by the native muſick, to the happy pair, amidſt a group of joyous and congratulating friends.

A correſpondent aſſures us, that having been ſeverely attacked by an ague and fever, now pretty rife in this city and kingdom, he was effectually relieved in ſix days by the following ſimple remedy:—Boil a proper quantity of the herb Celandine on porter or other ſtrong malt liquor, till one half be conſumed; ſtrain or pour off the remainder, of which let the patient drink half a naggin, mixed with as much milk as will colour it, morning and evening, till the ſymptoms abate, which uſually happens in a few days, more or leſs, according to the conſtitution of the patient, and the degree of the diſeaſe.

PARIS, Jan. 5.

Amand-Louis Phillip Cuſtine, jun. born at Paris, twenty five years of age, formerly Miniſter Plenipotentiary of Louis XVI. at Berlin, Adjutant General of the army on the Rhine, has, for manœuvres, conſpiracies, &c. been ſentenced to ſuffer death.

The Revolutionary Tribunal has paſſed ſentence of death againſt Charles Barre, Receiver of contributions in the diſtrict of Laſſy, Department of Mayence, for conſpiracy againſt the Republic; againſt Rene Fozier, from Poitiers, an Ex-Noble, for having aſſiſted the Rebels of La Vendee; againſt Charles Faverol's, a native of Paris, and a Conſtitutional Prieſt, and Aid-du-Camp of Dumourier; and againſt Agatha Joliyat, the divorced wife of Barrean de Crevy, for criminal correſpondence with the enemies of the Republic. The old Marſhal Luckner has alſo been condemned to death.

Anacharſis Cloots, too, it is ſaid, will be tried before the Revolutionary Tribunal. With reſpect to Thomas Paine, it is is generally believed nothing will be done againſt him for the preſent.

One of the chiefs of La Vendee, who lately ſummoned Nantz, has been taken priſoner, and ſhot at Ancenis.

Letters from Nantz of the 25th ult. ſtate that the royaliſts were compleatly defeated on the 22d, under the walls of Sevenay, with the loſs of their ammunition, artillery and equipage. Upwards of 6000 of them are ſaid to have been ſlain, and 300 driven into the Loire by Weſtermann, whence not a ſingle man or horſe eſcaped. Nantz was illuminated on account of this victory on the 24th. Charette is alſo ſaid to have received a check on the left bank of the Loire.

Letters from Maubenge, dated Dec. 28. ſtate, that General Jourdon, the commander in chief, had veſted all the advanced poſts, and an attack would ſpedily be made upon the allies.

A letter from Ciota, near Toulon, dated Dec. 23, announced, that on the 20th twenty five marine officers were ſhot; that upwards of 200 Spaniſh women remained at Toulon, and upwards of 2000 ſick and wounded, who had not time to embark; that the harbour is full of dead bodies; that upwards of 20,000 of the inhabitants are ſaid to have emigrated. The enemy is ſtated to have carried off ſeven or eight ſhips of the line, among which are Le Commerce de Marſeilles, La Pompee, Le Conquerant, and a great number of ſmaller veſſels.

Another letter from Toulon, dated Dec. 24, ſtates, that the executions go on briſkly; on the 21ſt, 130 ſoldiers and citizens were ſhot; and on the 23d fifteen marine officers ſhared the ſame fate.

On the 22d, two Spaniſh Brigs with proviſions, and on the 23d, five large ſhips, 3 Spaniſh and two of them Engliſh, coming with troops from Turin, alſo entered the harbour, and were well received by the Republicans.

The Combined fleets are ſaid to have failed in a dreadful ſtorm, which did not ceaſe till the 23d; they are ſuppoſed to have borne towards the iſland of Hiers; a large ſhip, diſmaſted, has been ſeen from Toulon, ſeven leagues from the ſhore.

The number of priſoners in the different priſons of Paris amounts to 4,700!

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Wedneſday, January 1.

Bernier read a letter from one of the Adjutants of General Hoche.---"Landau is delivered, the blockade is raiſed, the enemy, beaten for two whole days, are flying in all quarters; we now occupy their camp at Balberotte---Vive la Republique!---Health and Fraternity."

Another member obſerved, that the deliverance of Landau had been announced laſt night in the Jacobin Club: and a third added, that the Emigrants and the Pruſſians had evacuated Fort Louis. Garnier, Repreſentative of the People at Alencon, announced the deplorable ſituation of the commune of La Fleche, being in the utmoſt want of proviſions, and having had no bread for three days.

Barrere entered the Hall, and was received with loud acclamations, on account of the intelligence of the relief of Landau, which he was ſuppoſed to bring.

He announced that the Repreſentatives of the People, St. Juſt, Lebas, Lacoſte, and Bodeau, had embraced Dentzel at Landau on the 29th of December, and that the victorious armies of the Rhine and Mozelle have entered that town.

"Liberty," ſaid Barrere, "is triumphant on the Rhine, near the Alps, and in La Vendee. The Armies ſaid---"We will march to Landau," and they have entered it already.

"The Auſtrians are completely routed, and the Pruſſians worſted alſo. Who has fought and defeated theſe mighty hoſts? Undiſciplined troops, Citizens, whom our enemies call Carmagnols. Our troops chaſed the Auſtrians as we would do robbers and thieves. The capture of Toulon was the fruit of an enthuſiaſm and courage which knows no obſtacles. The relief of Landau is ths work of Republican obſtinacy and perſeverance, which braves winter and froſt. The following letter is written by General Hyche, to the Miniſter at War, and dated Landau, the 29th December.

"Citizen Miniſter, we are fighting; the ground is covered with ſnow---Landau is free."

"Dentzel, who was ſhut up in Landau, writes from that town under the ſame date, "Victory, Victory! Long live the Republic! Our country is again triumphant. The enemy are flying in every direction; in fine, I have ſaved Landau for the Republic. We have braved the moſt terrible bombardment. I expect your orders to fly into your Arms."

LONDON, January 6.

There is no truth in the report of Admiral Kingſmill having taken a French ſhip, as ſtated in our paper of Saturday evening, in conſequence of erroneous information received from Ireland by the mail of that morning. This report probably originated from the Argonaut, one of the ſhips taken from the French by Admiral Rodney, on the 12th of April, and then called the Jaſon, being now part of Admiral Kingſmill's ſquadron.

January 11.

The vicinity of La Hogue is judged by thoſe who knew that country well, to be the beſt place for the debarkation of the Britiſh forces. The harbour of La Hogue is a very ſafe one at all ſeaſons of the year, and Cherbourg and the whole peninſula, would immediately fall, upon the landing of a reſpectable force.

Sir James Wallace, it is reported, will hoiſt his flag on board the Sheerneſs, of 44 guns, and command the naval department of Earl Moira's expedition on the coaſt of France, in the place of Admiral Macbride; who is to command a ſquadron going on the coaſt of America, on which occaſion he will ſhift his flag to the Moniteur, of 74 guns.

Among the loyaliſts with the Earl of Moira's army, is Admiral de Graſſe's chief captain in the Ville de Paris, and the Captain's brother, who was taken in La Nymph, by Pier Williams, in the Flora frigate. This laſt gentleman has been in thirty-five actions with the Royaliſt army, and is covered with wounds. They are both excellent navigators, and particularly acquainted with the coaſt of France in every part.

The French army on the Frontiers of Flanders, will no doubt imitate the example of that of the Rhine, and attempt an invaſion. This, it would appear, has ſome time been expected by the Prince of Saxe Cobourg, who has been putting his army in a poſition of proper defence.

It is a too certain truth, that the valour and diſcipline of the Allies have not been able to reſiſt the great ſuperiority of the French upon the Rhine. Though ſeveral victories were gained by the Duke of Brunſwick and General Wurmſer, in which many thouſands of French were killed, yet freſh legions have poured in, and at laſt have prevailed, by ſuperiority of numbers, over the worn out forces oppoſed them.

In one of the laſt ſittings of the Jacobins, Dubois Crance propoſed that the following queſtion ſhould be put to all members previous to their election into the Society: "What have you done that would enſure you to be hanged, if a counter revolution ſhould be effected?" This propoſition, however, was not acceded to.

Letters from Bruſſels mention, that the different attacks lately made by the Carmagnols on the whole chain of poſitions from Nieuport to Tournay, had no other object, but to maſk the departure of 10,000 men, who from the northern army have marched againſt the royaliſts of La Vendee. As ſoon as this march was effected, the Sans Culottes retreated to their former poſitions, after having deſtroyed all the cauſeways which lead into the French territory. It is here generally ſuppoſed, that Prince Cobourg is only waiting for a hard froſt, to take advantage of the preſent weakneſs of Jourdon's army, and to ſtrike a great blow.

The Treaſury letters to the members of the Houſe of Commons, are already iſſued, and, from the terms in which they are expreſſed, Miniſtry ſeem more than uſually anxious to procure a full and early attendance of their friends.—The letters ſtate, that a poſition of the "utmoſt importance" is to be ſubmitted to the deliberation of the Houſe, and moſt earneſtly requeſt the attendance of the members on the firſt day of the ſeſſion. This, it is ſuppoſed, alludes to a meaſure, which we underſtand from very reſpectable authority, has been determined in the cabinet, of totally withdrawing the Britiſh troops from the continent, experience having proved that France cannot be conquered in Flanders.

Yeſterday the Hero, Capt. Howard, fell down the river, with upwards of 300 paſſengers for New-York.

Rear Admiral Macbride is to have the immediate command of a ſquadron, deſtined for Halifax.

Sailed the Cumberland, of 74 guns, Capt. Louis, and the Sheerneſs, of 44 guns, Capt. Fairfax, to the eaſtward; they are to join the ſquadron under the command of Admiral Macbride.

A Spaniſh man of war, of 74 guns, is arrived in Falmouth roads, having on board, as is ſaid, half a million of dollars, for the payment of the Nootka Sound claimants. Waggons are detained there, and the conveyance to London will commence as ſoon as a guard arrives.

Six more new regiments are to be raiſed in Ireland. Major Generals Fox and Croſbie, and Col. Trench, are to command three of them. We have not learned the names of the other three Colonels.

Twenty-eight thouſand Pruſſians are on their march to Weſel, whence they will proceed to reinforce the army of the Rhine.

Six thouſand Portugueſe, and two thouſand Arragonians, have reinforced the Spaniſh army in Catalonia. Large levies for the next campaign are alſo making throughout the Spaniſh domininions.

It is not more extraordinary than true, that there are at this time ſeveral American ſhips loading in Holland with all kinds of ſtores, and particularly gun powder, which the maſters pretend are deſtined for Liſbon, or ſome ports in the Mediterranean, when, in fact, the reſpective cargoes are actually intended for France. One of theſe ſhips, loaded with gunpowder only, is under detention, and will not be permitted to ſail.

Laſt night a meſſenger arrived with diſpatches from Ghent and Bruſſels. By letters from the latter place, dated the 6th inſt. we learn, that a part of the Britiſh army had moved to Courtray, whither it was expected that the head-quarters of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York would be tranſferred.

DOVER, January 10.

A gentleman who arrived laſt night in the Carteret Packet Boat from Oſtend, ſays, that the French made a violent attack on the Pruſſian army ſurrounding Landau, and forced them to retreat, by which means the French were enabled to relieve the Fortreſs with troops, but that the Pruſſians ſoon after rallied and regained their former ſituation, in completely blockading Landau, and that as the garriſon were in great want of proviſions, the additional number of troops muſt unavoidably increaſe their diſtreſs.

Sixty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, the 23d inſt. two indented German ſervants; one named MICHAEL SIEBENLIST, about nineteen years of age, five feet ſix inches high, ſmooth face, brown hair. He had on a blue cloth coat, a grey coating jacket and trowſers, a new round hat, ſundry ſhirts, and new ſhoes; he took with him about twenty dollars in ſilver. The other named ANDREAS KUHFUS, about twenty-four years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, ſtout and well made, has a ſudder complexion, fine open countenance, thick black hair, inclining to curl, one or two of his fore teeth loſt. He had on a blue cloth coat, purple ſtriped waiſtcoat, black velvet breeches, blue cotton ſtockings, a pair of boots, and a round wool hat; he took with him ſome ſhirts, ſtockings, and a pair of ſhoes; ſome of his cloaths are marked A. S.---neither of them ſpeak Engliſh. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervants and ſecures them in any goal, ſo that their maſters may have them again, ſhall have the above reward, or THIRTY DOLLARS for one or other of them, and reaſonable charges, paid by

JOHN & ABRAHAM SINGER,
LEWIS FARMER.

Philadelphia, March 24, 1794.

Forty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN, and rode away from JOEL FREES tavern, ſeven miles below Lancaſter, on the Philadelphia road, two dark bay HORSES, both bald-faced, one of them five years old, 14 and ½ hands high, a natural trotter, and canters well, ſomewhat diſh faced, and flat ribbed; had on an half-worn ſaddle, double ſeamed bridle, with plated bits and tips; the other about nine years old, 15 and a half hands high, a natural trotter, ſome white on his near hind foot. Any perſon apprehending the thief or thieves, ſo that they are brought to juſtice, and the owners get their horſes, ſhall have the above reward, or TWENTY DOLLARS for the horſes, or in proportion for either of them, paid by

WILLIAM HAMILTON.
PHILIP COPLIN.

Leacock townſhip, Lancaſter county, March 28, 1794.

TAKEN up, the twenty-ſixth inſtant, a red COW, ſome white in her forehead, and between her fore legs, the lower part of her tail white. Whoever has loſt ſaid cow, by applying to JOHN GIBBS, near the Spread Eagle, paying charges, may have her again.

Germantown, March 27, 1794.

WHereas Meriam Norris, of the townſhip of Salem, and Suſannah Gill, of the townſhip of Glouceſter, both of the ſtate of New-Jerſey, doth hold, each of them, a bond againſt the ſubſcriber, conditioned for the payment of Eighty Pounds each bond, the date ſuppoſed to be the third of June, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſix; all perſons are hereby forewarned not to take an aſſignment on ſaid bonds, as the money hath been demanded and paid to one who had a lawful right to receive it, therefore I am determined not to pay it again. Glouceſter townſhip, ſtate aforeſaid, April 4, 1794.

MOSES BRANSON.

For SALE,

THAT noted TAVERN, called BUSSELTOWN, which has alſo been occupied as a STORE, on the Newtown road, eleven miles and an half from Philadelphia, containing 47 acres of land, on which is a two ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe, hath four rooms on the lower floor, and five on the ſecond, with a good garret and cellar; there is alſo a good ſtone ſpring-houſe, with a never-failing ſpring of water; likewiſe a ſtone ſhed, with other out-buildings; a proportionable part of woodland and meadow; an apple orchard and other fruit trees: An indiſputable title will be given, and the terms of ſale made known, by applying to JOHN DEAN, on the premiſes, or GEORGE LESHER, at the New-York and Bethlehem Stage Waggon, in Second ſtreet, Philadelphia.

Samuel Howell, junr. & Co.

At their IRON STORES on Vine-ſtreet Wharf, Philadelphia, have for ſale, on the loweſt terms,

Hanover Pig Iron, Stoves and hollow Ware,
Engliſh, German and American Steel,
Bar, Sheet and Rolled Iron,
Nail and Spike Rods,
Tierce, Hogſhead and Butt Hoops,
Ships' Cabouſes and Cabin Stoves,
Houſe and Smith Coal.

December 10th, 1793.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable Plantation, ſituate in the townſhip of Concord, in Delaware county; containing about 205 acres, whereon is a good dwelling-houſe, kitchen, barn, ſtables, and other out houſes, a quantity of good meadow, a large orchard of good fruit, the whole of ſaid farm under good fence. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living near the premiſes.

JOSEPH PENNELL.

March 12, 1794.

Four Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in Ridley townſhip, on the night of the 13th inſt. an iron grey HORSE, about 13 and a half hands high, a natural trotter, both hind feet white, and a ſtar in his face, ſhod all round, one of the ſhoes had been a plate ſhoe for a running Horſe, the long hair clip't off his legs. Whoever ſecures ſaid Horſe, ſo that the owner may get him again, ſhall have three dollars reward, or four dollars for the horſe and thief.

ROBERT COLVEN.

Ridley, 17th February, 1794.

WINCHESTER, March 31.

On the 11th inst. a company of 13 persons, amongst which was one Hartgrove, carrier of the United States mail, between Danville and Hawkins court house, on their way in from Kentucky, were attacked in the Wilderness by a large party of Indians—four of the company were killed, and one wounded—Hartgrove, in endeavouring to escape, was thrown from his horse in Richland creek, and broke three of his ribs. Our information is not sufficient to enable us to say what became of him afterwards. His horse and the mail, however, were secured by the remnant of the company which escaped the fury of the savages, and taken back to Kentucky. In consequence of the above disaster, no Kentucky papers were received on Saturday last at this office.

BOSTON, March 31.

A Correspondent wishes to know if many of the inhabitants of this town do not remember the savage treatment of those men who were appointed by the British government to inspect, not only effects, but all persons, male and female, who should be found leaving the town--And in many instances such indecency and brutality was committed on helpless women and children, as would shock humanity to repeat---And whether one of those savages is not now among us, telling the people that Great-Britain is their best friend?——God preserve all true Americans from such friends!!

Number of vessels taken and carried into the West-Indies, belonging to the United States of America, viz.

Into St. Pierres, 60 sail:---Dominique, 6;---Antigua 45;---Nevis and St. Christophers, 50;---Montserrat, 40;---St. Vincents, 10 or 12.——Most of which are already condemned; and in all probability the remainder are by this time.

It is said that a fleet of victuallers went to Toulon, from Leghorn, soon after the evacuation, and were taken possession of by the French who kept the combined flags flying as a decoy---and that, of 5000 British troops, who had sailed from Gibraltar for Toulon about the 1st December, not more than 500 had returned---having (agreeably to sir James Murray's favourite expression) changed their position.

By the Packet we have received London papers to the 13th January. They make no mention either of the recapture of Valenciennes, or the pulling down Lord Hood's house. From appearances the English public are heartily sick of the war. The general inquiry is, what is its object?

NEW-YORK, April 5.

On Thursday the Commissioners appointed to direct the Fortifications, proposed at this port, went down to the Narrows, and yesterday, they went to Governors Island, to examine and determine on the most proper places, to erect forts and other works for the defence of the City and harbour.

From Curacoa we learn, that an embargo was soon to have taken place in that port. It is supposed, that it designed to prevent information from getting abroad of the time the Dutch fleet shall sail from that port; as the same event took place just before the sailing of the fleet from another Dutch port.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Newport to a merchant in this city, dated 29th March.

"Inclosed you have a copy of the British king's new instructions to his ships of war, &c. which came to hand by a schooner from Dominico in 17 days, bringing seven American captains, whose vessels and cargoes were condemned after those new instructions had arrived there, with 17 more in one day."

"We are authorized to add, that the new instructions were shewn in court before the condemnation had taken place.

PHILADELPHIA, April 8.

Extract of a letter from a Merchant of eminence in Boston, to his correspondent in this City, dated March 31.

"The Embargo laid on at the present moment, has check'd the feelings of those who much depended upon the late news from England. I hope Congress will soon have the pleasure of repealing that act, having full reason to believe that the Court of Great Britain will, in future, observe a fair and impartial neutrality towards us.

Another letter to the same gentleman, says, "The Embargo took place yesterday, and put a stop to several vessels which were ready for sea——this measure no doubt was expected to produce good, and we are satisfied with it, tho' there does not now appear any necessity for the continuance of it."

Another to the same says, "The Embargo took place the 29th, at nine o'clock in the evening, and the Merchants appear perfectly satisfied that it is a judicious measure---We perceive there will not be occasion to continue it long, and that it is not to operate to the obstruction of the Coasting Trade."

The act for laying an Embargo, was carried to Boston by an express in 70 hours from Philadelphia.

Admiral Macbride was to sail from England the beginning of March for Halifax, with a strong squadron of men of war. The Moniteur, of 74 guns, was to carry his flag.

Extract of a letter from a respectable character in London, to a merchant in this city, dated 10th Jan. 1793.

"I called on the American Minister and Consul to know their opinion of the order of council respecting French West-India produce, in neutral vessels--the former said he demanded an explanation officially, three times, without obtaining it; both these gentlemen construed the intentions of government in such a manner to me, as induced me to write George C. Fox and Son, of Falmouth, desiring them to put a letter on board the brig, which you intended to send to that place for a market, before she enters, addressed to the Captain, with orders to proceed immediately to Amsterdam

"This morning I understand a committee of merchants were admitted before the council, the king being present, when an explanation was made, more favourable to the Americans than was expected. In a few days the intention of the ordinance will no doubt, be fully ascertained."

By the following paragraph (from the Morning Chronicle of the 11th Jan.) it appears to be understood in London, that the British government must pay all damages, in consequence of the detention and condemnation of our vessels, in the West-Indies, &c.

Ministers, we are happy to hear, on the representation of the American Merchants, that they had done what, if persisted in, must inevitably bring on a war with America, have revoked the order for making prize of all ships laden with the produce of French colonies--on the expence and disgrace they have incurred by that order, we shall take an early occasion of making some remarks.

The following Memorial from Samuel Hopkins was read in the House of Representatives of this commonwalth, the 19th ult.

To the Speaker and Members of the Assembly of Pennsylvania.

The subscriber apprehends he has, at great labour and expense, much improved on the common mode of manufacturing Pot and Pearl ashes: for which improvement, the United States have granted him an exclusive right for a term of years. The advantages over the former are set forth by divers certificates, one of which signed by David Rittenhouse, Doctor Ruth and others, hath been published. By a variety of improvements in the application of the principle, he apprehends he has so simplify'd it, that at a small expence, it may be conducted by Women and Children, although larger the works, the greater the profits resulting in proportion. In a work that may cost about 12 dollars, to be worked by a boy of 12 or 13 years old, with attention may make 150 weight of Pearl Ashes per week, good house Ashes at 9 pence per bushel, wood at 20 shillings per cord. The pearl ashes so made, when sold at the common price of 50 shillings per 100, leaves about 40 shillings for his week's work. The process is allowed to be easy & familiar. One of those small works is now standing at his house, in Arch street, No. 43, and is free for inspection to any that incline to visit it; he therefore wishes a suitable committee may be appointed, one or more members of each County, to examine the same, see some experiments performed, and should it be thought, after every necessary examination, that this improvement is preferable to the former, and a general benefit to the state, in bringing forward this manufactory, in which little has heretofore been done, he is willing to relinquish his aforesaid right, as far as relates to *Pennsylvania*, for such a compensation as the merits of it may appear reasonably to deserve.

SAMUEL HOPKINS.

February 19th, 1794.

A work that may cost about 300 dollars when complete with 4 large boilers, work'd by two fires and two hands, may make as much pearl ashes as common black salts, perhaps 18 or 20 hundred weight per week, it may require about 7 cords of wood. The quantity made in a certain time will always depend upon the attention of the furnace, of the workmen, the size, the quality of the ashes, &c. &c.

The Committee appointed February 25th last, on the memorial of Samuel Hopkins, made report, which was read as follows, viz.

The Committee to whom was referred the application of Samuel Hopkins to the Legislature, on the subject of an improvement discovered by him in the manufacture of pot and pearl ashes, beg leave to report,

That they think favorably of the prayer of the said applicant, and are of opinion, that it will be advantageous for the state to have the mode invented by him, rendered of general utility, by the purchase of his exclusive privilege in the discovery, which they understand may be effected on very moderate terms, they therefore recommend the following resolution, viz.

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to bring in a bill to grant the Sum of to Samuel Hopkins, in reward of his discovery, and as a compensation for the surrender of his exclusive right to said improvement, within the limits of this Commonwealth.

Ordered to lie on the table.

On the 27th day of March last, as four boatmen were passing the foot of Wills's falls, they discovered a man lying within a small distance of the shore. He was taken up, and an inquest held on the body, when it appeared, by several witnesses,, that he had been in the neighbourhood on that day week, that he was in a state of insanity, that after swimming a mill pond he came to the tavern at the ferry, got some grog, ran down to the Delaware, jumped in and swam off, the river being very high, and a strong current, and those who saw him could not get a boat suitable to follow him. I apprehend he was soon drowned, and washed down to the foot of the falls, where he was found. He was in the habit of a sailor. In his pockets were found, a small sum of money, a gold ring and locket, two keys and a pocket book, containing a number of papers, from which it appears he has been a seafaring man, that his name is ALLEN or ALEXANDER MULLEN, and that he had a wife and sister living in Newry, in Ireland.

ISAAC VAN HORN.

Bucks County, Solesbury Township, March 31, 1794.

By Yesterday's MAIL.

NEW-YORK, April 7.

LONDON, Jan. 11.

From the Whitehall Evening Post.

ABRIDGEMENT of the State of Politics for this Week.

No authentic advices have hitherto been received respecting the situation of

TOULON,

the ships, and arsenals, since the evacuation of that city by the English and their allies. It is a vain endeavour to anticipate, much more so to satisfy the public curiosity upon the circumstances and details of this important transaction, till we are put in possession of the dispatches of the noble Admiral himself. It is, however, a pleasing and an honourable testimony of the confidence reposed by the whole country in his skill, valour, and abilities, that during all this period of natural doubt and unconquerable suspence, which party and disaffection have besides endeavoured to render still more anxious and painful, the general belief and opinion have maintained themselves, under all this real and artificial discouragement; and the public have never entertained a fear or suspicion, that he had abandoned the town in a situation to be useful to our enemies, or neglected to bring away the stores and ships, which are so invaluable an acquisition to Great Britain.

Though the Republicans have erected trophies, and celebrated the civic orgies at Paris upon the recapture of this place, we have much doubt whether they have cause to be perfectly satisfied with their atchievment; and whether the regrets of the country are not more likely to be awakened by the recovery of a ruined town, deprived of its marine, abandoned by its inhabitants, requiring many years of unremitted labour and incalculable prodigality of treasure, before it can be restored to its pristine importance; and whether the loss of half the navy of France is not more likely to be felt and lamented, and to cause more discontent and louder murmurs now that the possession of the ruined docks and deserted harbours must perpetually call to mind the maritime weakness of the Republic, and irritate the sense of disappointments and misfortunes, by vain efforts to resist or to repair them.

But whatever may be the justice of their exultation upon the evacuation of a town, which they insolently affect to have conquered, there is another quarter of the war where their armies have been crowned with a more important and less disputable success. It is with extreme concern that we prepare ourselves to refute the result of those memorable and glorious actions upon the Rhine, in which the invincible discipline and bravery of the Austrian and Prussian armies has opposed with invariable success those countless hordes with which the remorseless Republic recruited & augmented her devoted battalions; we say invariable success, because the retreat of these armies is not the consequence of defeat and inferiority in the field, which, notwithstanding that of numbers, has uniformly been the fate of their enemies; nor has it been attended with any of the circumstances inseparable from a retreat in the face of a superior and victorious army. Military men will preserve, celebrate, and consign to the archives of their science, this admirable retreat, so happily accomplished without loss or interruption, and by which the Rhine is interposed between these weary but unconquerable troops, and the innumerable bands who have harrassed and exhausted them, making their war against the condition and infirmity of nature, and interdicting the necessary rotations of refreshment and repose.

We had early foreseen, and have communicated our opinions to the Public, that without possession of Landau and Strasburgh, it would not be possible to accomplish the great object of the Allied army, namely, that of a wintering in Alsace. As soon, therefore, as the incomputable and still accumulating numbers of the Republicans made it impossible to continue the blockade of Landau, it was evident that the plan had failed, and that the duke of Brunswick and count Wurmser would not throw away the blood of their brave armies to gain unprofitable victories in the field, the French generals, therefore, must have expected, and if they had thought proper to make the experiment, were the masters to pursue their march, and trouble their retreat. By the miscarriage of the project of remaining in the enemy's country, and by the falling back of the Germans within the territories of the Empire, Mentz, which is upon the confluence of the Rhine, and Mayne, Spires, Manheim, Worms, and other cities on the Rhine, would be exposed to the enterprizes of the French, if they were not covered by the allied armies. But if the Convention should determine to undertake the siege of the first of these cities (as there is some reason to expect, but to commence which it is not probable their army is at present furnished with battering artillery and stores,) it is certain that they must obtain leave of the Duke of Brunswick in the field.

To these unfortunate details, which we have endeavoured to divest of their most gloomy appearance and impressions, and to appreciate with some degree of calmness and fidelity, we have the satisfaction to subjoin a few remarks upon the complete victory obtained by the Portuguese and Spaniards over the Republican Army, in which it lost all its ammunition, artillery, tents, and stores---losses more fatal to the enterprizes of France, than any she can suffer in her soldiers; for while famine desolates the interior, and the Guillotine and Revolutionary Tribunals recruit in the Provinces, she will easily repair her prodigal expenditure of blood; but her military stores are well known to be nearly exhausted, and were it not for the persevering affected neutrality of the Kings of the north, and the contraband trade of the Mediterranean, would before now have been completely consumed.

By this victory there still remains a ready asylum and retreat for the Royalists of the south, and the means of penetrating farther upon that frontier to the assistance and relief of the Provinces, as fast as they recover from their consternation, and resume their horror at the injustice and tyranny of Paris.

The internal state of France requires very little eludication from us. Of the Royalist Armies we can say nothing with certainty; but if they have been defeated, they have not been extinguished, as it is falsely pretended at Paris. We still entertain the belief that they will not make head again; and from our observation of the measures of our own government regarding them, we apprehend, that they will appear in force in the neighbourhood of the sea, from whence they may receive assistance from England.

Federalism does not appear to have been completely annihilated by the execution of Brissot and the Deputies of his party. There are two factions which are but ill concealed and are capable of no real reconciliation;---these are the faction of Paris, and that of the department: The injustice and tyranny of the capital, the whole National Executive Power assumed by its Commune and Municipality, still rankle in the minds of the provincial authorities, and their resentments seem scarce restrained by the terror created by the presence of the commissioners of the Convention, who carry with them, wherever they appear, the omnipotence of the authority of Paris.

Switzerland appears resolute, in despite of all her injuries, to adhere to her ancient neutrality. Even Ernest, and other regiments insulted and maltreated in France, have in vain solicited to be received into the pay of the Emperor or the allies.

The movements both of the French and the allied armies in Flanders, seem to indicate the intention and expectation of an attack upon Ghent, Bruges, and other quarters of the latter. The head-quarters of the duke of York have been transferred in consequence to Courtray.

The mildness of the season has hitherto been favourable to the operations of the allies; and the severe frost which has succeeded it may probably induce the Republicans to contain themselves a short time longer in their cantonments.

By a letter from New York, dated on Monday, it appears that 8 sail of French ships of the line had arrived in the West-Indies from Brest, with 5000 soldiers, which had, it is said, blockaded the English fleet there.

Three Pounds Reward.

RAN away, on the 27th of March last, from the subscriber, living in Bensalem township, Bucks county, a stout able Negroe man, named TOBIAS, 23 years of age, about 5 feet 9 inches high, pretty black, shews his teeth and gums very much when he laughs, his knees turn considerably inwards; he is apt to get in liquor, swears, and is impertinent and saucy when intoxicated; he is well acquainted with all kind of plantation work, being brought up to the plantation business. Had on, when he went away, an old hat, a light coloured coatee, of fulled lincey, lapelled, and metal buttons, a striped lincey under jacket, old buckskin breeches, woollen stockings, old shoes, and buckles, but will be likely to change or supply himself with other clothes, as he took no others with him. Whoever secures the said runaway servant in any prison, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and if brought home, reasonable charges, paid by

† ABRAHAM LARUE, jun.

By JAMES KINSEY, Esq;

Chief Juſtice of the Supreme Court of New Jerſey;

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT upon the application of William Coxe, Eſq; of the city of Burlington, and Rachel his wife, late Rachel Smith, the only daughter and heir at law of Richard Smith, late of the ſame place, deceaſed, the eldeſt brother of William Smith, of the city of Burlington, alſo deceaſed, who claim two undivided fifth parts of all the TRACTS and PARCELS of LAND herein after mentioned and deſcribed---that is to ſay,

A Tract of Land at Roxbury, in the county of Morris and ſtate of New-Jerſey, deviſed to William Smith, deceaſed, by his father, and afterwards releaſed or conveyed to him by Aſa Beck and wife, by deed bearing date November the thirteenth, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-three --containing, or ſuppoſed to contain two hundred and fifteen acres, more or leſs, now or late in the poſſeſſion of Adam Reinhart and Adam Shenckles.

A Tract of Land, at or near Rockſeticus iron-works, in Hunterdon county, conveyed unto the ſame William Smith, deceaſed, by Robert Smith, by deed bearing date on or about the eleventh day of February, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-three---containing one hundred acres, more or leſs.

A Tract or Piece of Land, at a place called Roberts's Meadow, in Burlington county, on the road from Mountholly to Little Egg-Harbour, conveyed to the ſame William Smith, deceaſed, by a certain George Wells and wife, by deed dated on or about the ſixteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-nine-----containing nineteen acres, more or leſs.

Sixty-three acres and three quarters of an acre of Land, at, near or on Baſs River, Burlington county, conveyed to William Smith, deceaſed, by the commiſſioners of the loan-office of the ſame county, by deed dated on or about the ſecond day of March, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety, be the ſame more or leſs.

A Tract of Land, lying or ſuppoſed to lie in the townſhip of Northampton, Burlington county, on or near the waters of Tulpehocken-creek and Cranberry-run---containing one thouſand and ſixteen acres, more or leſs; ſurveyed and recorded, as by certificate dated on or about the eighteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſix, in the ſurveyor-general's office at Burlington, in book V, fol. 122.

A Tract of Land, lying in the townſhip of Little Egg-Harbour, Burlington county, on or near the waters of Leake's-creek and Wading-river, and near to or adjoining lands now or late John Darnell's; ſurveyed and recorded in ſurveyor general's-office at Burlington, in book T, fol. 42, 43---containing, or ſuppoſed to contain ninety-eight acres, more or leſs.

A Tract of Land, at or near the waters of Merrygold Branch of Wading-river, in Little Egg-Harbour townſhip, Burlington county, near to or adjoining lands ſurveyed to one Baker, and lands ſurveyed to John Ridgway, recorded in ſurveyor-general's office at Burlington, in book R, fol. 59----containing fifteen acres, three roods and twenty-ſeven perches, more or leſs.

A Tract of Land in the ſame townſhip of Little Egg-Harbour, county of Burlington, on the eaſt ſide of Baſs River, oppoſite to William Grant's landing and dwelling-houſe, ſurveyed to William Smith, deceaſed, and recorded in the ſame office, in book U, fol. 140--containing fifty-ſeven acres, more or leſs.

A Tract of Land in Little Egg Harbour townſhip, Burlington county, on or near Beaver Run, adjoining to a ſurvey, called the Six Partner's Survey; ſurveyed to the ſame William Smith, and recorded in the ſame office, in book W, fol. 65---containing forty-two and an half acres, more or leſs.

A Tract of Land in Northampton townſhip, Burlington county, on the road from Roberts's Meadow to Little Egg Harbour, or near thereto, and near or adjoining lands ſurveyed for John Lee, John Biſpham, Taunton Earle and Thomas Earle; ſurveyed for the ſame William Smith, and recorded in book T, fol. 316, 317 ---containing nineteen acres and three quarters of an acre, more or leſs.

A Tract of Land in Northampton townſhip, Burlington county, near to the road leading from Ayres or Eyres Town to Reſtore Shinn's mill, near to or adjoining lands ſurveyed to Joſeph Burr, Micajah Willis, or Wills, and David Briggs, and on or near the waters of Batſto-creek; ſurveyed to the ſaid William Smith, and recorded in the ſame ſurveyor's office, at Burlington, in book T, fol. 329, 330-- containing two hundred and ninety-three acres, more or leſs.

A Tract of Land in the townſhip of Little Egg-Harbour, Burlington county, near or adjoining to Abel Gale's plantation; ſurveyed and returned to the ſame William Smith, and recorded in the ſame office in book W, fol. 260, containing ſixty-one acres and forty hundredths of an acre, more or leſs.

A Tract of Land in the townſhip of Northampton, Burlington county, near or adjoining to lands ſurveyed to Vincent Leeds, on the ſoutherly ſide of Haines's mill road, about ſixty five links diſtant; ſurveyed to William Smith, and recorded in book U, fol. 156-- containing fourteen acres, two roods and eleven perches, more or leſs.

A Piece of Land in Little Egg-Harbour townſhip, Burlington county, near or adjoining to lands formerly ſurveyed to one Rogers, and now in the poſſeſſion of Dr. Stacy Budd, on the road leading from Joſeph Gale's to Philadelphia; ſurveyed to the ſame William Smith, and recorded in book W, fol. 211; containing ſix acres and one quarter, more or leſs.

A Tract of Land on the eaſt ſide of Merrygold Branch of Wading River, near the road from Little Egg-Harbour to the great bridge over ſaid river; ſurveyed for the ſaid William Smith, and recorded in book K, fol. 341; containing twelve acres and twenty perches, more or leſs.

A Piece of Land in Little Egg-Harbour townſhip, Burlington county, about eight chains to the eaſtward of the road that leads from Little Egg-Harbour to the Great Bridge; ſurveyed for the ſame William Smith, and recorded in ſurveyor's office in book K, fol. 340; containing four acres and five-tenths of an acre, more or leſs; and is about ten chains from twenty-three acres of cedar ſwamp ſurveyed to the ſaid William Smith.

A Tract of Cedar Swamp, containing twenty-three acres and two roods of land, including a ſwamp called the Halt-Moon Swamp, in Egg-Harbour townſhip, Burlington county, more or leſs, adjoining lands ſurveyed to David Gale, on the eaſt ſide of Wading River; ſurveyed to William Smith, and recorded in book K, fol. 342.

A Tract on the weſt branch of Baſs River, Egg-Harbour townſhip, Burlington county, near to and including Baker's mill and mill-pond; ſurveyed to William Smith, and recorded in book N, fol. 363; containing ſixty-three acres of land, more or leſs.

A Tract in Little Egg-Harbour townſhip, Burlington county, between Baker's mill, a branch of Baſs River and Andrews's mill-creek; ſurveyed to William Smith, and recorded in book O, fol. 28; containing eight acres of pine land, more or leſs.

A Tract of Pine Land in Egg-Harbour townſhip, Burlington county, on the north ſide of Job's branch of Baſs River; ſurveyed to William Smith, and recorded in book O, fol. 27, 28; containing thirty eight acres, more or leſs.

A Tract of Land in Little Egg-Harbour townſhip, Burlington county, on the main Eaſt Branch of Baſs River, on the road leading from Egg-Harbour and near to the bridge over the ſaid Eaſt Branch; ſurveyed to ſaid William Smith, and recorded in book O, fol. 87, 88; containing ninety-four acres, more or leſs.

A Tract of Land on the Weſt Branch of Baſs River, near to the head of Baker's mill-pond, and adjoining to Baker's mill-tract; ſurveyed to William Smith, and recorded in book O, fol. 88, 89; containing thirty-three acres, one rood and twenty perches, more or leſs.

A Tract of Cedar Swamp and Pine Land in the townſhip of Little Egg-Harbour, Burlington county, on or near Willett's Creek or Ives's Branch of Wading River, a little above the upper bridge, on the road leading from Oſwego to Baker's mill; ſurveyed for ſaid William Smith, and recorded in book O, fol. 89, 90; containing twenty-ſix acres, two roods and twenty perches, more or leſs.

One-fourth part of five hundred and eighty-two acres of land in the townſhip of Northampton, county of Burlington, on the waters of Tulpehocken Creek, called Friendſhip Neck; ſurveyed to and for the ſaid William Smith, deceaſed, Aaron Wells and Thompſon Neagle, and recorded in the ſame office in book T, fol. 155, 156.

Four-fifth parts of a ſurvey of 810 acres in the townſhip of Northampton aforeſaid, on the weſt ſide of the road leading from Roberts's meadows to Tulpehocken mill, and adjoining the ſame 582 acres; ſurveyed to Abraham Hewlings, the ſame William Smith and James Esdall; four fifth parts whereof the ſame William Smith died ſeized of, in fee; which ſurvey is recorded in book U, fol. 14, 15, in the ſame office.

One fourth part of 3000 acres of land, lying within a place called the Angle, and adjoining to the Station Point at the mouth of Mackhacomack, and to lands ſurveyed for Henry Hill and others, on the Delaware; ſurveyed to the ſaid William Smith, Daniel Ellis, Thomas Rodman and Abraham Hewlings, and recorded in book T, fol. 153, in the office aforeſaid.

A Tract of Land in the townſhip and county of Glouceſter, on the north ſide of the branch of Great Egg-Harbour river, called the Four Mile Branch, adjoining to lands ſurveyed to John Biſpham and Samuel Murrell; ſurveyed to William Smith, and recorded in book U, fol. 157; containing one hundred acres, more or leſs.

A Tract of Land in Glouceſter county, adjoining to lands ſurveyed to Peter Matſon, on the road leading from Little Eaſe mill to Oldman's creek; ſurveyed to William Smith, and recorded in book V, fol. 451; containing ninety acres and ſixty-four hundredths of an acre, more or leſs.

A Tract of Land in Deptford townſhip and Glouceſter county, joining to land ſurveyed to James Dilkes and Penn's one hundred and twenty-two acres of cedar-ſwamp; ſurveyed to William Smith, and recorded in the ſurveyor's office in book W, fol. 135; lying three miles and a half from the glaſs-houſe, or thereabouts, and containing fifty acres, more or leſs.

A Tract of Land in the townſhip and county of Glouceſter, joining to John Biſpham's mill-tract, and to lands ſurveyed to John Hider and Richard Smallwood; ſurveyed to William Smith, and recorded in book V, fol. 392, in ſurveyor-general's office; containing ſixty acres and three quarters of an acre.

A Tract of Land in the townſhip and county of Glouceſter, on the weſterly ſide of Great Egg-Harbour river, adjoining to land ſurveyed to Richard Arrell, alſo to land ſurveyed to William Smith, and recorded in the ſurveyor-general's office in book V, fol. 158; containing one hundred and ſixty-ſeven acres and one quarter of an acre.

A Tract of Land in the townſhip and county of Glouceſter, on Proſſer's Pond-branch of Great Egg-Harbour river, near to a road called Brown's road, and adjoining to lands ſurveyed to Thomas Hodgden and Richard Cheeſman; ſurveyed to William Smith, and recorded in the ſurveyor's office in book V, fol. 391; containing one hundred and four acres and one quarter of an acre, more or leſs.

A Tract of Land in the townſhip and county of Glouceſter, on the Long-a coming Branch, near to a ſurvey formerly made to Wright and Taylor; ſurveyed to William Smith, and recorded in the ſame office in book W, fol. 170; containing 118 acres, more or leſs.

A Tract of Land in the county of Glouceſter, adjoining to lands of Jonathan Williams, near the head of a branch of Great Egg-Harbour river, called Middle Branch, which puts into Hoſpitality; ſurveyed to William Smith, and recorded in ſurveyor-general's office in book V, fol. 291; containing 210 acres and 20 perches.

A Mud Iſland in the river Delaware, a little above Petty's iſland, and lies oppoſite to or facing John Stone, Parr Willard and Thomas Hopkins's plantations; ſurveyed to William Smith, and recorded in the ſame office in book T, fol. 45; containing ſixty acres, more or leſs.

A Mud Iſland or Flats in the river Delaware, near the laſt deſcribed ſixty acres; ſurveyed to the ſame William Smith, and recorded in book T, fol. 156, 157; containing fifty-five acres, more or leſs.

A piece of Land in Great Egg-Harbour townſhip, Glouceſter county, on the waters of Pine Creek; ſurveyed to the ſaid William Smith, and recorded in the ſame office in book H, fol. 80; containing five acres, more or leſs.

A Tract of Land in the townſhip of Newtown, Suſſex county, on the ſouth ſide of Pawlin's Kill, adjoining ſoutherly on lands formerly ſurveyed to Matthew Gardner; ſurveyed to William Smith, and recorded in the ſame office in book R, fol. 199, 200; containing 580 acres, more or leſs.

A Tract of Land in the townſhip of Dover, county of Monmouth, on the ſouth-eaſt ſide of the main Weſt Branch of Cedar Creek; ſurveyed to William Smith, and recorded in the ſame office in book W, fol. 215, 216; containing 904 acres, more or leſs.

A Tract of Land in the townſhip of Dover, Monmouth county, on the waters of Cedar-Creek; ſurveyed to William Smith, and recorded in the ſame office in book W, fol. 35, 36---containing 294 and an half acres, more or leſs.

A Tract of Land in the townſhip of Dover, county of Monmouth, on the weſt ſide of the weſterly main branch of Cedar-Creek; ſurveyed to William Smith, and recorded in book W, fol. 35, in the ſame office---containing ſeventeen acres, more or leſs.

I have nominated JOSIAH FOSTER, Eſq; of the townſhip of Eveſham; MOSES KEMPTON and JOHN BURR, of the townſhip of Northampton, all of the county of Burlington, commiſſioners to divide the ſame tracts into equal ſhares or parts; and unleſs proper objections are ſtated to me, at my Houſe in the city of Burlington, on the twenty-ſecond day of May next, the ſaid JOSIAH FOSTER, Eſq; MOSES KEMPTON and JOHN BURR, will be appointed commiſſioners to make partition of the ſaid lands and premiſes, purſuant to an act, entituled "An act for the more eaſy partition of lands "held by coparceners, joint tennants and ten-"nants in common," paſſed the eleventh day of November, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty nine.

Given under my hand this 5th Day of March, Anno Domini 1794.

JAMES KINSEY.

PUBLIC WARNING.

THE Public are hereby cautioned againſt a Note, which JOHN KRESS, a citizen of Philadelphia, fraudulently and maliciouſly obtained of me, after our accounts had been finally ſettled in January, 1781, and not having received the leaſt value for the ſame, I am fully determined not to pay it, unleſs compelled thereto by law.

JOHN BERTSCH.

Heidleberg Townſhip, Northampton county, March 8, 1794. †

WAS committed to my cuſtody on the 20th of January laſt, on ſuſpicion of being a runaway, a certain negroe man, who calls himſelf Jack Robinſon, but ſays he is free and was born of free parents; he is about 25 years of age, five feet ſeven or eight inches high, appears to be a very artful, active fellow, and ſpeak good Engliſh. His maſter (if he has any) is deſired to come in three weeks from this date, pay charges, and take him away, otherwiſe he will be ſold for his expences, by

JOHN BURG, Gaoler.

Lancaſter county, March 24, 1794. ¶

Bark Wanted.

JONATHAN MEREDITH wiſhes to contract for a conſiderable quantity of Spaniſh Oak, Cheſnut Oak, Black Oak, and Hemlock Bark, deliverable to him, in Philadelphia, in the courſe of the enſuing ſpring. Perſons willing to contract, will be pleaſed to apply to him, No, 27, South Third-ſtreet. t.f.

STRAY SHEEP.

CAME to the Plantation of the Subſcriber, ſome time ago, ſix ſtray SHEEP. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

JACOB EVANS.

Norritown townſhip, Montgomery county, 25th of third mo. 1794. *

Philadelphia, February 13, 1794.

PROPOSALS

FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A WORK, to be entituled,

The FIRST VOLUME of PENNSYLVANIA STATE TRIALS.

THE want of ſufficient information of the State Trials of Great-Britain in the early periods of that government is now lamented: Hitherto there hath been but one trial in the State of Pennſylvania on impeachment: and here alſo it is to be regretted, that, being neglected at the time, the public are now left without ſufficient information on the ſubject of that trial; it is however in this work deſigned to reſcue what can be collected thereof from ſources of indiſputable authority, ſo that the ſame ſhall be preſerved from oblivion.

Another impeachment, and the ſecond, is now depending. An officer is charged by the late Houſe of Repreſentatives, who hath for many years been largely confided in by this State, and hath long been at the head of the financial department of the ſame, and it imports the citizens to know his conduct, and the circumſtances which may be brought forward on his trial.

In this work the Editor will be careful to ſtate the facts, as they may be brought forward and to lay all the evidence and papers before the public. With this view

The following Terms are reſpectfully ſubmitted to the Public:

I. The work ſhall be printed in octavo, with a good type, on fine paper, and delivered to ſubſcribers at the reſpective places where the ſubſcriptions are taken in, as ſoon as the work ſhall be compleated.

II. As no conjecture can well be made, as to the length of the preſent trial, the ſize of the volume cannot be aſcertained at this time --but the price ſhall not exceed that of ſome of the lateſt publications in this city.

III. It will contain all the preliminaries and incidental circumſtances that may occur during the trial of JOHN NICHOLSON, Eſq; Comptroller-General of this Commonwealth, with the arguments of counſel on both ſides, together with the articles of impeachment, and the pleas and replications at large, the ſeveral reſolutions of the two branches of the ſtate Legiſlature, reſpecting this impeachment, and the final deciſion of the SENATE reſpecting that officer.

To which will be prefixed, as much as can be collected, from authentic documents, of the impeachment, trial, and acquital of the late FRANCIS HOPKINSON, Eſq; Judge of the Court of Admiralty for the State of Pennſylvania, during the late war; never before publiſhed.

No money will be required before the delivery of the book.

Subſcriptions will be received by Francis Bailey, No. 116, High-ſtreet; Wrigley and Berriman, No. 149, Cheſnut-ſtreet; and by the different Bookſellers in this city--- Jacob Bailey, Lancaſter; Yundt and Patton, Baltimore, and by the Editor,

EDMUND HOGAN.

N. B. The price will be enhanced to non-ſubſcribers.

To be Sold by private Sale,

A VALUABLE FORGE, in the townſhip of Dover, in the county of Monmouth, and ſtate of New-Jerſey, known by the name of the Federal Forge. It is built on an excellent ſtream, one of the branches of Toms river. There is likewiſe a good ſaw-mill, with two ſaws, on the premiſes, from which boards are frequently rafted to the public landings on Toms river, which is about nine miles diſtance, from whence iron and lumber may be eaſily conveyed to New-York or Philadelphia, by water. There is a good two ſtory frame dwelling houſe, with two rooms below and four above, with a good log kitchen and a frame ſtore houſe at the end of the dwelling houſe, and fourteen comfortable log dwelling houſes, convenient for work people, a large coal-houſe, waggon-houſe, blackſmith's ſhop, with a good ſet of tools, convenient ſtables, ſufficient for 20 horſes, with ſeveral other convenient buildings. There is in ſaid forge three fires, with one hammer, and a large quantity of good ore, within three miles of the forge, and in a very plentiful part of the country for timber ſuitable for ſawing or coal, and about twelve miles from Hanover furnace, where pigs may be got on reaſonable terms, if the purchaſer ſhould incline to work them. Alſo, a conſiderable ſhare, in propriety or untaken up lands, of which there are great quantities adjoining the forge tract; it is allowed to be as good an out-let for cattle and hogs, as any in the ſtate; they are frequently killed fat out of the woods; a conſiderable quantity of ſwamp, which, it is thought, would make good meadow, if improved, ſeveral acres of which are cleared, fenced, and ſowed with graſs ſeed, that makes a very good appearance; the whole improvements have been made within about four years, except the ſaw-mill, which is good and ſtrong. There is at preſent on the bank a large ſtock of coal and ore, ſufficient to make 40 or 50 tons of bar iron, with about 20 tons of anconies and bar iron, and ſome proviſions and ſhop goods, all which will be ſold with the forge, if it ſuits the purchaſer, and a conſiderable quantity of wood already cut. It is thought to be an advantageous place for making iron. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to Mr. JOSEPH WALL, in Philadelphia, or to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes. The terms of payment will be made eaſy to ſuit the conveniency of the purchaſer.

DAVID WRIGHT.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

APRIL, 1794.] THE [NUMBER 3326.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, 1794.

Forty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN, and rode away from JOEL FREES tavern, seven miles below Lancaster, on the Philadelphia road, two dark bay HORSES, both bald-faced, one of them five years old, 14 and ½ hands high, a natural trotter, and canters well, somewhat dish faced, and flat ribbed; had on an half-worn saddle, double rein'd bridle, with plated bits and tips; the other about nine years old, 15 and a half hands high, a natural trotter, some white on his near hind foot. Any person apprehending the thief or thieves, so that they are brought to justice, and the owners get their horses, shall have the above reward, or TWENTY DOLLARS for the horses, or in proportion for either of them, paid by

WILLIAM HAMILTON,
PHILIP COPLIN.

Leacock township, Lancaster county, March 28, 1794. *

Thirty Dollars Reward,

RAN away from the subscriber, the 23d inst. an indented German servant, named ANDREAS KURRIS, about twenty-four years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, stout and well made, has a ruddy complexion, fine open countenance, short black hair, inclining to curl, one or two of his fore teeth lost. He had on a blue cloth coat, purple striped waistcoat, black velvet breeches, blue cotton stockings, a pair of boots, and a round wool hat; he took with him some shirts, stockings, and a pair of shoes; some of his cloaths are marked A. S. Speaks bad English, if any. Whoever takes up said servant and secures him in any goal, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward of THIRTY DOLLARS, and reasonable charges, paid by

JOHN & ABRAHAM SINGER.

Philadelphia, March 24, 1794. †

Three Pounds Reward.

RAN away, on the 27th of March last, from the subscriber, living in Bensalem township, Bucks county, a stout able Negroe man, named TOBIAS, 23 years of age, about 5 feet 9 inches high, pretty black, shews his teeth and gums very much when he laughs, his knees turn considerably inwards; he is apt to get in liquor, swears, and is impertinent and saucy when intoxicated; he is well acquainted with all kind of plantation work, being brought up to the plantation business. Had on, when he went away, an old hat, a light coloured coatee, of sulled lincey, lapelled, and metal buttons, a striped lincey under jacket, old buckskin breeches, woollen stockings, old shoes, and buckles, but will be likely to change or supply himself with other clothes, as he took no others with him. Whoever secures the said runaway servant in any prison, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and if brought home, reasonable charges, paid by

† ABRAHAM LARUE, jun.

N. B. All persons are forbid to harbour him at their peril. If the said Negroe will return home to his master, he shall meet with the same usage as formerly, which was with the utmost lenity. April 8, 1794.

For SALE,

THAT noted TAVERN, called BUSSELTOWN, which has also been occupied as a STORE, on the Newtown road, eleven miles and an half from Philadelphia, containing 47 acres of land, on which is a two story stone dwelling house, hath four rooms on the lower floor, and five on the second, with a good garret and cellar; there is also a good stone springhouse, with a never-failing spring of water; likewise a stone shed, with other out-buildings; a proportionable part of woodland and meadow, an apple orchard and other fruit trees: An indisputable title will be given, and the terms of sale made known, by applying to JOHN DEAN, on the premises, or GEORGE LESHER, at the New-York and Bethlehem Stage Waggon, in Second street, Philadelphia.

TAKEN up, the twenty-

sixth instant, a red COW, some white in her forehead, and between her fore legs, the lower part of her tail white. Whoever has lost said cow, by applying to JOHN GIBBS, near the Spread Eagle, paying charges, may have her again.

Germantown, March 27, 1794. †

WHereas Meriam Norris,

of the township of Salem, and Susannah Gill, of the township of Gloucester, both of the state of New-Jersey, doth hold, each of them, a bond against the subscriber, conditioned for the payment of Eighty Pounds each bond, the date supposed to be the third of June, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-six; all persons are hereby forewarned not to take an assignment on said bonds, as the money hath been demanded and paid to one who had a lawful right to receive it, therefore I am determined not to pay it again. Gloucester township, state aforesaid, April 4, 1794.

¶ MOSES BRANSON.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Isaac Fish, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment, and those having demands against said estate, are desired to produce their accounts, to ISAAC FISH, Executor.

March 15th, 1794. *

PHILADELPHIA, April 16.

The following Intelligence is taken from a Dominico Gazette of the 20th of March, 1794, brought by Capt. Poole.

The London Gazette Extraordinary.

Jan. 17th, 1794.

Whitehall, Jan. 15, 1794.

CAPTAIN HILL, Aid de Camp to Major General Dundas, arrived, on the 13th instant, at the Office of the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, with dispatches from Vice-Admiral Lord Hood and the Major-General, of which the following are Copies and Extracts.

Victory, Toulon Road, Dec. 13, 1793.

SIR,

NOTHING very material has happened here since the 30th of last month, when I had the honour of writing to you, except that the enemy has made approaches nearer to us by some new erected batteries; one against Malbousquet, another against Le Brun, and another against the Hauteur de Grasse, the shells from two of them did us some mischief on the 9th and 10th, since which they have been perfectly silent.

The enemy is reported to be 50,000, but I cannot credit their being much beyond half that number. By various deserters that have come in, which in this respect perfectly agree, we are soon to be attacked on all sides at once. From the numerous and important posts we have to occupy the troops are at very hard duty, and without relief some way or other, we shall soon have more men in the Hospital than are fit for service,

I have the honor to be, &c.

HOOD.

Right Hon. Henry Dundas, &c. &c. &c.

Toulon, Dec. 12, 1793.

SIR,

SINCE the affair of the 30th ult. no considerable event has taken place. By the repeated accounts of deserters, the enemy are very much increased in numbers: None state them lower than 30 or 40,000 men.

They have fired of late little from the battery we were in possession of. Four of its guns were certainly disabled. They have increased the number of their mortars, which have much annoyed our two posts of Cape Brun and Fort Mulgrave, on the Heights of Balaguier. We have lost some men at each, from the effect of Shells, which, in such temporary exposed situations, cannot be sufficiently guarded from.—Against each of these posts they have opened a new battery of cannon and mortars, but at the other points they have worked little. We continue strengthening our Position, though we cannot expect to give it any much more substantial form.

We have in all near 11,000 men bearing musquets, and 4000 sick. Deserters all report the intention of a speedy general attack.

This will be delivered by Captain Hill, a very deserving young man, who has been Aid de Camp to Lord Mulgrave, Lieut. General O'Hara, and myself. The opportunity of his Departure is sudden, and therefore I am to beg you will excuse the shortness of this letter.

I am, &c.

DAVID DUNDAS.

Rt. Hon. Henry Dundas, &c. &c. &c.

Whitehall, Jan. 15, 1794.

THIS morning Sir Sydney Smith and Major Moncrief arrived at the Office of the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, with Dispatches from Vice-Admiral Lord Hood and Major General David Dundas, of which the following are Copies and Extracts.

Victory, Hieres Bay, Dec. 20, 1793.

IT is my duty to acquaint you, that I have been obliged to evacuate Toulon, and to retire from the harbour to this anchorage.

It became unavoidably necessary that the retreat should not be deferred beyond that night, as the enemy commanded the town and ships by their shot and shells. I therefore, agreeable to the Governor's plan, directed the boats of the Fleet to assemble by eleven o'clock, near Fort la Malgue, and am happy to say the whole of the troops were brought off to the number of near 8,000, without the loss of a man; and in the execution of this service I have infinite pleasure in acknowledging my very great obligations to Capt. Elphinstone for his unremitting zeal and exertion, who saw the last man off; and it is a very comfortable satisfaction to me that several thousands of the meritorious inhabitants of Toulon were sheltered in his Majesty's ships.

I propose sending the Vice-Admirals Hothan and Cosby, with some other ships, to Leghorn or Porto Ferrara, to complete their wine and provisions, which run very short, having many mouths to feed, and to remain with the rest to block up the ports of Toulon and Marseilles. Circumstances which had taken place made the retreat absolutely necessary to be effected as soon as possible, and prevented the execution of a settled arrangement for destroying the French ships and arsenal. I ordered the Vulcan Fireship to be primed, and sir Sydney Smith, who joined me from Smyrna about a fortnight ago, having offered his services to burn the ships, I put captain Hare under his orders, with the Lieutenants Tupper and Gore, of the Victory, Lieutenant R. W. Miller, of the Windsor Castle. Ten of the enemy's ships of the line in the Arsenal, with the mast house, great store house, hemp house, and other buildings, were totally destroyed, and before day light all his majesty's ships, with those of Spain and the two Sicilies, were out of the reach of the enemy's shot and shells, except the Robust, which was to receive captain Elphinston, and she followed very soon after, without a shot striking her. I have under my orders Rear-Admiral Trogoff, in the Commerce de Marseilles, Puissant and Pompee, of the Line, the Pearl, Arethusa and Tobaze Frigates, and several large Corvettes, which I have manned, and employed in collecting wine and provisions from the different ports in Spain and Italy, having been constantly in want of one species or another, and am now at short allowance.

Don Langara undertook to destroy the ships in the Bason, but, I am informed, found it not practicable; and as the Spanish troops had the guarding the powder vessels, which contained the powder of the ships I ordered into the Bason and Arsenal on my coming here, as well as that from the distant Magazines, within the enemy's reach, I requested the Spanish Admiral would be pleased to give orders for their being scuttled and sunk; but instead of doing that, the officer to whom that duty was intrusted, blew them up, by which two fine gun boats, which I ordered to attend Sir Sydney Smith, were shook to pieces. The Lieutenant commanding one of them was killed, and several seamen badly wounded. I am sorry to add, that Lieutenant Goddard, of the Victory, who commanded the seamen upon the Heights of Grasse, was wounded, but I hope and trust not dangerously.

I beg to refer you for further particulars to general Dundas respecting the evacuation of Toulon, and to sir Sydney Smith, as to the burning the enemy's ships, &c. on which service he very much distinguished himself; and he gives great praise to captain Hare, of the Fireship, as well as to all the Lieutenants employed under him.

It is with very peculiar satisfaction I have the honor to acquaint you, that the utmost harmony, and most cordial understanding has, happily subsisted in his majesty's army and fleet, not only between the officers of all ranks but between the Seamen and Soldiers also.

I herewith transmit a copy of Sir Sydney Smith's letter to me, with a list of the Officers employed under him, and also a return of Officers and Seamen killed and wounded at Fort Mulgrave on the 17th.

I have the honor, &c.

HOOD.

P.S. The list of the ships at Toulon that were burnt, and those remaining has been received since writing my letter.

Rt. Hon. Henry Dundas,

Toulon, Dec. 18, 1793.

My Lord,

AGREEABLY to your Lordship's order, I proceeded with the Swallow Tender, three English and three Spanish Gun Boats, to the Arsenal, and immediately began making the necessary preparations for burning the French ships and stores therein. We found the Dock Gates well secured by the judicious arrangements of the Governor, although the Dock Yard people had already substituted the three coloured cockade for the white one. I did not think it safe to attempt the securing any of them, considering that contest of any kind would occupy our whole attention, and prevent us from accomplishing our purpose.

The Galley Slaves, to the number of at least 600, shewed themselves jealous spectators of our operations: Their disposition to oppose us was evident; and being unchained, which was unusual, rendered it necessary to keep a watchful Eye on them on Board the Galleys, by pointing the Guns of the Swallow Tender and one of the Gun Boats on them, in such a manner as to enfilade the quay on which they must have landed to come to us, assuring them, at the same time, that no harm should happen to them if they remained quiet. The enemy kept up across Fire of shot and shells on the spot from Malbousquet, and the neigbouring hills, which contributed to keep the Galley Slaves in subjection, and operated, in every respect, favourably for us, by keeping the Republican party in the town within their houses, while it occasioned little interruption to our work of preparing and placing combustible matter in the different store houses, and on board the ships; such was the steadiness of the few brave Seamen I had under my command. A great multitude of the enemy continued to draw down the Hill towards the Dock Yard wall, and as the night closed in they came near enough to pour in an irregular though quick fire of musquetry on us from the Boulangerie, and of cannon from the Heights which overlook it.

We kept them at bay by discharges of grape shot from time to time, which prevented their coming so near as to discover the insufficiency of our force to repel a closer attack. A Gun-Boat was stationed to flank the wall on the out side, and two Field Pieces were placed within against the wicket usually frequented by the workmen, of whom we were particularly apprehensive. About eight o'clock I had the satisfaction of seeing Lieut. Gore towing in the Vulcan Fireship. Capt. Hare, her commander, placed her, agreeably to my directions, in a most masterly manner, across the Tier of Men War, and the additional force of her guns and men diminished my apprehensions of the Galley Slaves rising on us, as their manner and occasional tumultuous debates ceased entirely on her appearance. The only noise heard among them was the hammer knocking off their Fetters, which humanity forbade my opposing, as they might thereby be more at liberty to save themselves on the conflagration taking place around them. In this situation we continued to wait most anxiously for the hour concerted with the Governor for the inflamation of the Trains. The moment the signal was made, we had the satisfaction to see the flames rise in every quarter. Lieutenant Tupper was charged with the burning of the General Magazines, the Pitch, Tar, Tallow and Oil Store-houses, and succeeded most perfectly; the Hemp Magazine was included in this blaze: Its being calm was unfortunate to the spreading of the flames, but 250 barrels of Tar divided among the Deals & other Timber, insured the rapid ignition of that whole quarter which Lieutenant Tupper had undertaken.

The Mast-house was equally well set on fire by Lieut. Middleton, of the Britannia, Lieut. Pater, continued in a most daring manner to brave the flames, in order to complete the work where the fire seemed to have caught imperfectly. I was obliged to call him off, lest his retreat should become impracticable; his situation was the more perilous, as the enemy's fire redoubled as soon as the amasing blaze of light rendered us distinct objects of their aim. Lieutenant Ironmonger, of the Royals, remained with the Guard at the Gate till the last, long after the Spanish Guard was withdrawn, and was brought safely off by Captain Edge of the Alert, to whom I had confided the important service of closing our retreat and bringing off our detached parties, which were saved to a man. I was sorry to find myself deprived of the further services of Captain Hare: He had performed that of placing his fireship to admiration, but was blown into the water, and much scorched, by the explosion of her priming, when in the act of putting the match to it. Lieutenant Gore was also much burnt, and I was consequently deprived of him also, which I regretted the more, from the recollection of his bravery and activity in the warm service of Fort Mulgrave. Mr. Eales, Midshipman, who was also with him on this occasion deserves my praise for his conduct throughout service.

The guns of the Fireship going off on both sides as they heated, in the direction that was given them, towards those Quarters from whence we were most appprehensive of the enemy forcing their way in upon us, checked their carreer. Their shouts and Republican Songs, which we could hear distinctly, continued till they, as well as ourselves, were in a manner thunderstruck by the explosion of some thousands barrels of Powder on board the Iris Frigate, lying in the Inner Road, without us, and which had been unjudiciously set on fire by the Spanish Boats, in going off, instead of being sunk, as ordered. The concussion of air, and the shower of falling timber on fire, was such as nearly to destroy the whole of us. Lieutenant Patey, of the Terrible, with his whole Boat's Crew, nearly perished; the boat was blown to pieces, but the men were picked up alive. The Union Gun Boat, which was neareft to the Iris, suffered considerably, Mr. Young being killed, with three men, and the Vessel shaken to pieces. I had given it in charge to the Spanish Officers to fire the ships in the Bason before the town, but they returned, and reported that various obstacles had prevented their entering it. We attempted it together, as soon as we had completed the business in the Arsenal, but were repulsed in our attempt to cut the boom, by repeated Vollies of Musquetry from the Flag ship and wall of the Battery Royale. The cannon of this battery had been spiked by the judicious precaution taken by the Governor, previously to the evacuation of the Town.

The failure of our attempt on the ships in the Bason before the town, owing to the insufficiency of our forces, made me regret that the Spanish gun-boats had been withdrawn from me to perform other service. The Adjutant Don Pedro Cotiella, Don Francisco Riguelme, and Don Francisco Trusello remained with me to the last, and I feel bound to bear testimony of the zeal and activity with which they performed the most essential services during the whole of the business, as far as the insufficiency of their force allowed it, being reduced by the retreat of the gun-boats, to a single Fellucca, and a mortar-boat which had expended its ammunition, but contained 30 men with cutlasses.

We now proceeded to burn the Hero and Themistocle, two seventy four gun ships, laying in the inner Road. Our approach to them had hitherto been impracticable in boats, as the French prisoners who had been left in the latter ship were still in possession of her, and had shewn a determination to resist our attempt to come on board. The scene of conflagration around them, heightened by the late tremendous explosion, had however awakened their fears for their lives. Thinking this to be the case, I addressed them, expressing my readiness to land them in a place of safety, if they would submit; and they thankfully accepted the offers

shewing themselves to be completely intimidated, and very grateful for our humane intentions towards them, in not attempting to burn them with the ship. It was necessary to proceed with precaution, as they were more numerous than ourselves. We at length completed their disembarkation, and then set her on fire. On this occasion I had nearly lost my valuable friend and assistant, Lieut. Miller, of the Windsor Castle, who had staid so long on board to insure the fire taking, that it gained on him suddenly, and it was not without being very much scorched, and the risk of being suffocated, that we could approach the ship to take him in. The loss to the service would have been very great, had we not succeeded in our endeavours to save him. Mr. Knight, Midshipman of the Windsor Castle, who was in the boat with me, shewed much activity and address on this occasion, as well as firmness throughout the day.

The explosion of a second powder vessel, equally unexpected, and with a shock ever greater than the first, again put us in the most imminent danger of perishing; and when it is considered that we were within the sphere of the falling timber, it is next to miraculous that no one piece, of the many which made the Water foam round us, happened to touch either the Swallow or the three boats with me.

Having now set fire to every thing within our reach, exhausted our combustible preparations and our strength to such a degree that the men absolutely dropped on the Oars, we directed our course to join the fleet, running the gauntlet under a few ill-directed shot, from the Forts of Balaguier and Aiguillette, now occupied by the enemy; but fortunately without loss of any kind, we proceeded to the place appointed for the embarkation of the Troops, and took off as many as we could carry. It would be injustice to those officers whom I have omitted to name, for their not having been so immediately under my eye, if I did not acknowledge myself indebted to them all for their extraordinary exertions in the execution of this great National Object. The quickness with which the inflamation took effect, in my signal, its extent and duration, are the best evidences that every Officer and man was ready at his Post, and firm under most perilous circumstances, I therefore subjoin a list of the whole who were employed on this service.

We can ascertain that the fire extended to at least ten sail of the line, how much further we cannot say. The loss of the General Magazine and of the quantity of Pitch, Tar, Rosin, Hemp, Timber, Cordage and Gunpowder, must considerably impede the equipment of the few ships that remain. I am sorry to have been obliged to leave any, but I hope your Lordship will be satisfied that we did as much as our circumscribed means enabled us to do, in a limited time, pressed as we were by a force so much superior to us.

I have the honor to be, &c.
W. SYDNEY SMITH.

Rt. Hon. Lord Hood, &c. &c. &c.

The following Intelligence is copied from a Charleston Paper, of April 4.

LONDON, January 17.

Accounts from every quarter confirm the reports of a French squadron having been for some time in the Channel, insulting the British flag, and laying her merchantmen under contribution.

DUBLIN, January 22.

Extract of a letter from Plymouth Dock, Jan. 14.

"This day the Pilotte cutter, lieut. Gunter, with the armed tenders the Brothers and Britania, arrived here from Ram-Head; they had convoyed so far a fleet of merchantmen from Scilly bound to London; the armed vessels being ordered to this port, the merchant ships, contrary to the advice of the naval officers, continued their course unprotected, and were taken three hours after their separation, by six French frigates.

"The French squadron was chased off Start point by two line of battle ships, but escaped; during the chase were met by the Hind frigate, who defended herself till two men of war, belonging to lord Howe's fleet, hove in sight; on the appearance of which, the French crowded all their sail for Cherbourg with their prizes, which consisted of fifteen provision ships, from Waterford, a West-Indiaman, and a South Sea vessel."

NATIONAL CONVENTION, Jan. 8.

Letter from Lacoste and Baudot, representatives of the people with the army of the Rhine and the Moselle, dated Strasburgh, January 3.

"We have been at Spires, citizen colleagues, as we announced in our last. The enemy fly with such rapidity, that it is impossible to overtake them; but if the men escaped, their magazines remain. The canons of Spires have left upwards of 100,000 pitchers of wine in their cellars, and the granary was stocked in adequate proportion. The bishop's house was full of forage, brandy and all kinds of eatables. The most speedy measures are taken to convey all those provisions to Landau. The metals which served to decorate or to compose the monuments of the cathedral, were also carried off, the saints dislodged, 6000 wax tapers unpacked, some ciboires and other instruments of folly melted down, and the bells broke, all to the greatest glory of the republic.

"The public chests of the city have been delivered up to the paymaster-general; but they have been visited so often that there hardly remains any thing in them. The Custom-house, full of all kinds of merchandize, deposited, as it were, in a place of safety, by the French and foreign aristocrats. This prize, worth one million, shall turn to the profit of the defenders of the country. The rich inhabitants of the palatinate have emigrated: we treat them like the worthless Frenchmen, whose people they had imitated. Our troops have advanced as far as Neustadt and Frankenstal.

"We do not reckon, in the enumeration of the prizes, the small magazines of private persons, which add, however, to the great mass. Our chief attention is now turned to fill the magazines of the republic at the expence of the enemy.

"The elements agree with us in exterminating the traitors; the Rhine has just swallowed five hundred emigrants who fled from Weissembourg, to swell the broken army of Conde.

"The municipal officers and the commandant of Lauterburg, dared to demand of us an amnesty for those inhabitants of that city who followed the infamous Austrians in their flight. We answered by putting them under arrest, and their conduct will be examined in such a manner as to convince the traitors and cowards that they have nothing to expect but death from the republic.

"P. S. This moment, dear colleagues, we receive news of the greatest importance. The famous post of Kaisers Lautern is in our power. Vive la Republique!"

"The enemy abandoned, at Leimersheim, thirty thousand cwts. of forage; at Germanheim, seventy tons of flour, six thousand sacks of oats, and six thousand sacks of dried vegetables; at Markstall, twelve thousand sacks of oats; at Weissembourg, fifteen thousand muskets, a great number of sick and dying wounded, whom they inhumanly deprived of the small portion of the provisions they had distributed among them, to support for a few moments their feble existence: at Lauterbourg, all kinds of ammunition, a great number of muskets, an immense magazine of gun-powder, and thirty thousand blankets; under the glacis of Fort Louis, sixty waggons, with their horses before them. The number of muskets picked up in all parts, amounts to near thirty thousand.

The following is his Britannic Majesty's SPEECH to both Houses of Parliament, on the 21st day of January, 1794.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The circumstances under which you are assembled require your most serious attention.

We are engaged in a contest, on the issue of which depends the maintenance of our constitution, laws, and religion, and the security of all civil society.

You must have observed with satisfaction, the advantages which have been obtained by the arms of the Allied Powers, and the change which has taken place in the general situation of Europe, since the commencement of the war. The United Provinces have been protected from invasion. The Austrian Netherlands have been recovered and maintained; and places of considerable importance have been acquired on the frontiers of France. The recapture of Mentz, and the subsequent successes of the allied armies on the Rhine, have, notwithstanding the advantages recently obtained by the enemy in that quarter, proved highly beneficial to the common cause. Powerful efforts have been made by my allies in the South of Europe. The temporary possession of the town and port of Toulon has greatly distressed the operations of my enemies; and in the circumstances attending the evacuation of that place, an important and decisive blow has been given to their naval power, by the distinguished conduct, abilities, and spirit of my commanders, officers and forces, both by sea and land.

The French have been driven from their possessions and fishery at Newfoundland; and important and valuable acquisitions have been made, both in the East and West-Indies.

At sea our superiority has been undisputed, and our commerce so effectually protected, that the losses sustained have been inconsiderable in proportion to its extent, and to the captures made on the contracted trade of the enemy.

The circumstances by which the further progress of the Allies has hitherto been impeded, not only prove the necessity of vigour and perseverance on our part, but at the same time confirm the expectation of ultimate success. Our enemies have derived the means of temporary exertion, from a system which has enabled them to dispose arbitrarily of the lives and property of a numerous people, and which openly violates every restraint of justice, humanity and religion. But these efforts, productive as they have necessarily been of internal discontent and confusion in France, have also tended rapidly to exhaust the natural and real strength of that country.

Although I cannot but regret the necessary continuance of the war, I should ill consult the interests of my people if I were desirous of a peace, on any grounds but such as may provide for the permanent safety, and the independence and security of Europe. The attainment of these ends is still obstructed by the prevalence of a system in France, equally incompatible with the happiness of that country, and with the tranquility of all other nations.

Under this impression I thought proper to make a declaration of the good views and principles by which I am guided—I have ordered a copy of this declaration to be laid before you, together with copies of several conventions and treaties with different powers, by which you will perceive how large a part of Europe is united in a cause of such a general concern.

I reflect with unspeakable satisfaction on the steady loyalty and firm attachment to the established constitution and government, which, notwithstanding the continued efforts employed to mislead and seduce, have been so generally prevalent among all ranks of my people. These sentiments have been so eminently manifested in the zeal and alacrity of the militia to provide for the internal defence, and in the distinguished bravery and spirit displayed on every occasion, by my forces, both by sea and land: They have maintained the lustre of the British name, and have shewn themselves worthy of the blessings which it is the object of all our exertions to preserve.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I have ordered the necessary estimates and accounts to be laid before you; and I am persuaded you will be ready to make such provision as the exigencies of the times may require. I feel too sensibly the repeated proofs which I have received of the affection of my subjects, not to lament the necessity of any additional burthens.

It is, however, a great consolation to me, to observe the favourable state of the revenue, and complete success of the measure, which was last year adopted, for removing the embarrassments affecting commercial credit.

Great as must be the extent of our exertions, I trust you will be enabled to provide for them, in such a manner, as to avoid any pressure which could be severely felt by my people.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

In all your deliberations you will undoubtedly bear in mind the true grounds and origin of the war.

An attack was made on us and our allies, founded on principles which tend to destroy all property, to subvert the laws and religion of every civilized nation, and to introduce universally that wild and destructive system of rapine, anarchy, and impiety, the effects of which, as they have already been manifested in France, furnish a dreadful but useful lesson for the present age, and to posterity.

It only remains for us to continue to persevere in our united exertions: Their discontinuance or relaxation could hardly procure even a short interval of delusive repose, and could never terminate in security of peace.---Impressed with the necessity of defending all that is most dear to us, and relying, as we may with confidence, on the valour and resources of the nation, on the incontestible justice of our cause, let us render our conduct a contrast to that of our enemies, and, by cultivating and practising the principles of humanity and the duties of religion, endeavour to merit the continuance of the divine favour and protection, which have been so eminently experienced by these Kingdoms.

BOSTON, April 7.

Friday arrived, schooner America, from Dominque, Phineas Smith, master, 23 days passage, where he had been carried in, and his vessel and cargo condemned and sold: the vessel he purchased for about 70 dollars, and came home empty. He informs that all vessels uncondemned were given up; that the last British instructions were received at Dominico 4 days before he sailed, and that all process on American vessels immediately ceased; that of about 60 vessels carried in there, 31 had not been condemned, and the governor had advised the agents of the privateers, who had bro't in those which were not condemned, to make the best terms they could with American captains, as restitution must be made; that a vessel had been sent to Martinico, to obtain the instructions of admiral Jervis, as to future proceedings respecting American vessels; that when he cleared out, he was charged at the office, the fees, &c. of clearance: To this he objected, observing that it was hard to condemn all a man's property, and then make him pay for coming off: That the governor replied, that he might make himself easy, as he would have it all returned. Capt. Smith enquired of whom the restitution was to be made, for if he was to depend on king George he should get nothing, as he was already a Bankrupt; and was answered by the governor cavilierly, that the French islands would pay for it.

Capt. Smith further informs, that it is very sickly among the British fleet, and that they will be obliged to quit their station speedily, or as soon as the warm weather comes on; that Gen. Rochambeau has supplies sufficient to hold his post at fort Bourbon several months: this fort is considered almost impregnable, and in no danger of being taken.

PIRATES—some particulars of them.

The brig Betsey, belonging to Mr. Daniel Sergeant, of this town, and commanded by Joseph Saunders, of Cape Ann, sailed from this port, in September last, for Bilboa, and safely arrived there. Some of the crew, fearful of falling into the hands of the Algerines on her homeward bound passage, left the brig, which obliged Captain Saunders to ship other hands. Accordingly he took on board one Flemish, an Italian, and a Portuguese sailor—who, when at sea, rose upon the vessel, entered the cabin, and killed a passenger by the name of Wood, belonging to New-London, in Connecticut, who had sold some cargo in Bilboa, and had on board the Betsey the proceeds of the same, which the Pirates being acquainted with occasioned the horrid deed, in hopes of lording gain. They likewise attempted the lives of the Captain and Mate, the former of whom received three dangerous wounds, notwithstanding which they were drove out of the cabin.—The master, mate and one boy, then contrived ways to secure themselves in the cabin, by fastening the companion and cabin doors. The pirates, not long after, being destitute of provisions, demanded some of the Captain; upon being refused, they drew lots for one of two lads that were on deck, which to destroy; and then inform'd the captain that one of his boys on deck would soon be killed, except he furnished them with provisions.—The captain knowing it to be in his power to preserve the life of a human being, and actuated by the feelings of humanity, consented thereto. Five days after, one of the lads espied a sail near the Western Islands, and secretly inform'd captain S. of the same; who in the evening hung a lanthern or light out of the cabin window; by means of which she was taken by a British letter-of-marque, and carried into Barbadoes. The Pirates were confin'd in irons and sent to this port. They arrived here on Saturday last in the brig Betsey, and were committed to jail yesterday, for trial.—Captain Saunders is nearly recovered of his wounds; being well attended to by the skilful Doctor which was on board the letter-of-marque. The Mate likewise was stabb'd in three places, but is recovered.

Extract of a letter from Thomas Manning, of the schooner Jay, Calder, of Gloucester, to his parents at Ipswich, dated,

Algiers, 9th Dec. 1793.

"On the 10th Oct. 5 days out from Malaga, we were attacked by an Algerine cruizer, who made a prize of us, and brought us into this port, where we remain in the most wretched state of slavery. We are forced to continual hard labour, Sundays not excepted; our daily allowance is two loaves of bread, weight about half a pound, as black as one's hat. We have scarcely clothes sufficient to cover our nakedness. After working all day we are driven together into a jail, to lie on the cold stones, and again at break of day are turned to our labour. We live in hope that the United States will before long do something for our relief—14 sail of American prizes are already arrived here, and there are upwards of 100 prisoners."

NEW-YORK, April 4.

Died, within six weeks, at Cape Elizabeth, William Simonton, Esq; aged 94. Mrs. Susannah Simonton, 91. Mr. Edward Avery, 94. Mrs. Elizabeth Simonton, 91. Mrs. Sarah Jordan, 94. Mrs. Auner Dyer, 99. There have descended from her upwards of 300 children, to the 5th generation.

Extract of a letter from the American Consul, late at Martinico, now at St Eustatia, dated March 10, 1794, to his friend in Congress.

"Many Masters of vessels, (who have suffered) having, no doubt, ere this reached the continent, and having in many letters, myself, given to the Secretary of State, an ample detail of the depredations committed in these seas upon the American flag, by the British privateers, and vessels of war, I shall forego another recital; resting assured that the circumstances have been sufficiently authenticated to attract due notice.

The first order of the court of St. James's, which has occasioned such scenes of rapine and plunder, has been revoked, but in lieu thereof, there has come forward another, which will place our flag in, at least as humiliating, and I do think, as ruinous a position, as the former orders have done. In the revocation of the one of November 1793, the Judges of the different courts of British Admiralty, do not pretend to acknowledge any implication of restitution of the property already condemned; and although the 3d article of the last order, seems to allow the right of navigation to neutral vessels, bound to a French island, not in a state of blockade; yet from the corrupt manner to which things are conducted in their venal Courts of admiralty, I am persuaded that vessels coming under that description, will be committed, provided a sailor or cabin boy can be bribed to swear, that such vessel had ever intended, or been heading towards an island invested by his Britannic Majesty's forces.

Previous to this late plunder on the part of the British, they had stript your poor unfortunate friend (myself) of upwards of 30,000 dollars, something more than he really possessed in the world, and under pretence, that having resided in a country, hostile to them, I have alienated myself from my native country; but I am disposed to hope, and indeed to expect, that if my losses do not rouse the resentment of my country, those of her navigation and the perfidious and uncharitable disposition of England, will.

To Americans abroad, 'twould appear that their brethren at home, were lulled into forgetfulness of the perfidy of a country, first born of avarice and corruption? Under the influence of whose politics and negociations many of our countrymen are languishing in slavery, and thousands of others have been devoted to the hatchet of the savages: But still Burke, Pitt, and even George himself, fashion their politics in the glare of religion justice and humanity, and would teach the world to believe that the sacred standard of liberty erected in France, displayed but the impious and bloody flag of profanity and massacre."

April 9.

It appears by the ſpeech of the Britiſh king, to the parliament, that much ſtreſs is laid on the ſucceſſes of the allied powers, and very little is ſaid about the late diſaſters. It ſeems the determination of the Britiſh court to continue the war, as long as they can amuſe the people. Indeed the threatened invaſion of England by the French, will unite the nation in opinion, and give vigour to their arms. The French injure themſelves more than the arms of their enemies injure them; for while they defeat their external foes, and every where triumph in the glorious cauſe of defending their own country from invaſion, they tarniſh their glory by the barbarous and ſanguinary puniſhments inflicted on their own citizens who differ in opinion from the violent jacobins. The accounts of the executions in that country would wound the feelings of humanity, and fill the reader with horror.

The Engliſh cabinet, after having, by a ſecret order to privateers, plundered our citizens of immenſe wealth, have revoked the order and iſſued new inſtructions, which are left hoſtile. The laſt accounts from the Weſt-Indies ſay, that the capturing our veſſels had ceaſed, and that an order of the Britiſh court, dated Jan. 20, has been received, directing all monies taken for American prizes to be detained in the hands of agents until it ſhall be known what part America will take in the preſent war. This change of Britiſh politics is not juſtice; but proud courts ſtep back the ground they have trod, with ſlow and reluctant pace. Things look pacific; and negociation will doubtleſs bring us juſtice with peace.

It is with pleaſure we ſee the French miniſter's aſſurances, that imperious neceſſity alone has occaſioned the detention of our veſſels in the port of France, and that our merchants will be fully indemnified.

WINCHESTER, April 7.

Laſt week paſſed through this town from Kentucky for Philadelphia, Gen. Charles Scott, accompanied by Capt. Lee, of the United States Light Dragoons.

By recent accounts from Kentucky, we learn, that no battle had taken place between the Indians & the army commanded by Gen. Wayne. The information, by the way of Niagara, as inſerted in a former paper, is therefore, erroneous.

PHILADELPHIA, April 16.

The following reſolution was adopted, on Monday laſt, in Committee of the whole, by the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States.

Reſolved, That until the government of Great Britain ſhall cauſe a compenſation to be made for all loſſes and damages ſuſtained by the citizens of the United States, from armed veſſels, or from any perſon or perſons acting under commiſſion or authority of the Britiſh king, contrary to the law of nations, and in violation of the rights of neutrality; and alſo, until all the poſts, now held and detained by the king of Great Britain, within the territory of the United States, ſhall be ſurrendered and given up, and until compenſation be made for the negroes carried away contrary to the treaty of peace, all commercial intercourſe between the citizens of the United States and the ſubjects of the king of G. Britain, ſo far as the ſame reſpects articles of the growth and manufacture of G. Britain or Ireland, ſhall be prohibited: provided ſuch prohibition ſhall not extend to veſſels, or their cargoes, arriving in any of the ports of the United States, before the day of next.

We, the ſubſcribers, declare, that we left the Iſland of Dominica on Sunday the 23d of March. That at the time of our departure, there were thirty-five American veſſels condemned, all which condemnations took place previous to the arrival of the ſecond order from Great Britain. That when the ſaid ſecond order did arrive, the Judge required of all owners and agents of ſhips of war and privateers, to give bonds for amount of the ſales of thoſe veſſels and cargoes that have been condemned, that the agents of the men of war did give ſurety agreeable to act of parliament, but the agents and owners of private veſſels refuſed to comply, alledging they had acted under authority of government, and if they had given wrong inſtructions, of courſe government muſt abide by the conſequences.

On the arrival of the ſecond inſtructions, the court had met from day to day without doing buſineſs, but it was the prevailing opinion of all claſſes of the people there, that all veſſels taken under the former inſtructions would be condemned.

And that after the inveſtiture of Martinique by Admiral Jarvis, and no more American veſſels coming from Martinique, all the ſmall privateers, ſuch as had formerly been drogers, and unfit to cruiſe at a diſtance, and ſuch other veſſels as are wanted to load home to Europe, were called in; it is to be underſtood that no orders were iſſued from the Admiralty, or from any other authority, for diſmantling private ſhips or veſſels of war.

WM. HAWKES,
JOSEPH POOLE,

Philadelphia, April 14.

The Britiſh Frigate Dedalus, now in the Port of Norfolk, is likely to make yet ſome ſtay there, as L'Aftree, of 44 guns, has remained to keep her company, and will no doubt convoy her when ſhe attempts to ſail.

Extract of a letter from the captain of an American veſſel, to his owners in Baltimore, dated Falmouth, Jan. 8.

"A report is current here, and generally believed, that immediately after the meeting of Parliament, Great-Britain will declare war againſt America. In conſequence of the inſtructions iſſued on the 6th November, upwards of 300 privateers have been fitted out, from the different ports of this kingdom; one of which ſent in here, a few days ago, the ſhip Active, of Philadelphia, with a cargo valued at 50,000. She is condemned and to be ſold for the benefit of the captors. A war between America and England appears certain—it is the common topic, and expected by every body. By the king's proclamation we are liable to ſeizure—but as we have put in here in diſtreſs, I preſume the rigour of the law will not be enforced.

"This day ſailed from here, a large fleet, under convoy, for the Baltic. A Spaniſh 74 gun ſhip, with 500,000 dollars on board, is now lying here; it is part of the caſh intended for government, on account of the Nootka Sound buſineſs."

Extract of a letter, dated St. Croix, the 1ſt March, to a merchant in this city.

"We are this day relieved from our apprehenſions of a war between Britain and America, in conſequence of the late inſtructions from the court of London, to reſpect neutral bottoms, and to make reſtitution for all neutral captures, except ſuch as the univerſal law of nations proſcribe, to wit—A neutral attempting to introduce ſupplies in the moment of invaſion, &c. &c.—This is joyful tidings for thoſe who do not come within the letter of that article—and our people begin to believe their is no latitude."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Wilmington, Delaware, to a merchant in this city, dated Monday afternoon.

"Juſt now arrived here Captain Angus, in a brig which ſailed from this place laſt fall. He was carried into Antigua; and in conſequence of the laſt orders from the Britiſh court, he was releaſed, with ALL OTHER AMERICAN VESSELS, which had not previouſly been condemned.

"Probably (at leaſt I hope) the change of conduct which has taken place may have an effect to avert the calamity of war; and that after ſome time our markets may open again."

Copy of a letter from Captain Barney, to a gentleman in Congreſs.

"*Kingſton, March 4th*, 1794.

"SIR,

"I wrote you on the 21ſt, informing you that the Britiſh ſeemed determined to ruin the Americans, &c. Since which time a number of Americans have been ſent in, ſome of them directly from America, loaded with lumber, who have now a lawſuit to go through, the expences of which will require the whole cargo of each to pay. Many of them are obliged to abandon their veſſels, having neither money nor friends. Your brig John is libelled as *French property*, but that is merely a form, to cover ſome other reaſon. Mr. —— is going to make a claim, but was I in the ſame ſituation, I would abandon all, and come home, being well convinced all will be condemned.

"Yeſterday I was to have been tried, but the court have adjourned till the 10th inſt. They tantalize me with "we have "caught you at laſt, and we will take "good care you ſhall take no more veſ-"ſels; we wiſh the others may fall into "our hands," &c. Now, Sir, I wiſh to relate to you a piece of the greateſt impudence and inſult I ever heard of: Yeſterday the American ſhip Maſſachuſetts, Capt. White, arrived; ſhe was taken on her paſſage from Bourdeaux to New-York, by the letter of marque ſhip James, Capt. Wilkes. On her coming into port, Capt. Wilkes ordered the Britiſh enſign to be *hoiſted over the American enſign*, in which ſituation it remained all day. This inſult to the nation ought not to be ſuffered. Satisfaction, by the puniſhment of that Captain, is the leaſt that can be demanded, and was it on our ſide ſuch an affront had been given, the nation would have had more ample ſatisfaction.

"I hope, ſir, tho' that you and Mr. — do not agree on the Britiſh trade, &c. I ſhall ſee you among the firſt to ſupport the credit of our flag when inſulted in ſuch a manner. If you were to be only four hours here, you would ſee more into the deſings of the Britiſh than all the information that can be ſent to you by letter; reſt aſſured of this ſerious fact, the more you humble the more you may; they are determined, and you have nothing more to do, than inſtantly prepare to meet them: Now is your time; ſtop your proviſions and lumber, and they will ſoon render you juſtice, but let me beg of you to embargo the American veſſels, in order to keep your ſeamen, or the Britiſh will have them all." I am &c.

JOSHUA BARNEY.

By Capt, Drinkwater from Portland, diſtrict of Maine, we learn that a veſſel arrived there the laſt day of March, on board of which were 60 American ſeamen, who had been captured in the Weſt Indies.

It has been publiſhed that the *Ambuſcade* French Frigate, had captured and carried into Norfolk, the Britiſh Frigate Huſſar, on Thurſday the 3d inſt. The Virginia Chronicle, of Saturday the 5th, contains no account of this affair.

Captain Hubble, of the ſhip Eagle, was informed at Oporto, that a French fleet had been diſcovered in the Channel, ſteering weſtward, by a frigate which convoyed a fleet of merchantmen into that place.

We hear by a ſchooner juſt arrived from New-Orleans that the Government of Louiſianna has made all the military preparations to impede the progreſs of the French army, that is ſuppoſed to be collecting on or near the confluence of the rivers Ohio and Miſſiſippi, under the command of Gen. Clark, and for that purpoſe has marched a body of militia under the command of General Giſo, up to the Walnut Hills.

Arrived—in the Delaware, the Ship Sampſon, of Philadelphia, Capt. Roſſeter, *in 4 months from Canton*, CHINA.

Forge-men Wanted.

TWO or three perſons, accuſtomed to working in a Finery or Chafery, well recommended, may have good encouragement, and ſteady employment, at the Aſſion Iron-works, in New-Jerſey. Apply at No. 110, North-Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia. 4 w.

Fourth Month 10, 1794.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

WAS taken out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in Lower Merrion-townſhip, Montgomery county, the night of the 9th inſt. a Bay Mare, 14 and an half hands high, five years old this ſpring; has a remarkable ſcar on her forehead, occaſioned by a ſtroke; with ſhoes on her fore feet. Any perſon who will ſecure the mare and thief, ſhall have the above reward, or ten dollars for the mare only.

ANDREW OLIVER.

April 10, 1794. *

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the Eſtate of JOHN NICE, ſenior, late of Briſtol townſhip, Philadelphia county, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to render their accounts, duly authenticated, to the ſubſcribers.

JOHN NICE, } Execu-
GEORGE DE BENNEVILLE. } tors.

WHEREAS my wife ELIZABETH TYSON, has, without juſt cauſe, eloped from my bed and board: Now I do hereby warn all perſons whatever from truſting her on my account, as I ſhall not pay any debts of her contracting. RYNEAR TYSON.

Abington townſhip, Montgomery county, April 14, 1794. *

STRAYED away, on the 11th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, living in Plymouth townſhip, Philadelphia county, a cheſnut ſorrel mare Colt, two years old, between 13 and 14 hands high, has a long tail, a ſtar in her forehead; had a yoke on her neck. Whoever takes up ſaid Colt and brings her to Mr Kennedy's tavern, M'Calla's ſtore, or to the ſubſcriber, all in the ſaid townſhip, ſhall have Two Dollars reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

SIMON ARMSTRONG.

April 15, 1794. *

THE Subſcriber ſtill continues following the buſineſs of SCYTHE and SICKLE making, in Waggon-Town, oppoſite Peter Whitaker's tavern, county of Cheſter, and hopes, by his care and attention in ſaid line, to receive the patronage of a generous public.

GEORGE OGELSBY.

March 10, 1794. ¶4w

ADVERTISEMENT.

CAME to the Subſcriber, living in Ridley, Delaware county, this forenoon, an old red and white COW, with a white face, and ſome red ſpots in her face, part of her ears appear to have been bit off by dogs. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN KETTS.

March 24, 1794. *4w

Twenty Dollars Reward.

THE Houſe of the Subſcriber was broke open on the night of the 12th inſtant, and about ſixty dollars in ſilver, one bank note of ten dollars, and two of five dollars each, were ſtolen. The above reward will be paid upon the return of the money, and the conviction of the thief, or ſixteen dollars for the money alone, by JOSEPH KNIGHT.

Byberry townſhip, Philadelphia county, Fourth Month 15, 1794. ¶

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JAMES L. SMITH, are requeſted to make payment to the ſubſcriber, to whom ſuch as have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to furniſh their accounts, properly atteſted, for ſettlement.

MATHEW CAREY,
No. 118, Market-ſtreet.

Of ſaid Carey may be had, wholeſale and retail,
A General Aſſortment of
Cotton and Wool Cards,
from the Manufactory of Mark Richards & Co. of Boſton.

March 17, 1794. tbeſf

CAUTION.

I THE ſubſcriber, in Skippack, Perkiomin, townſhip, county of Montgomery, do hereby give NOTICE, that I bought a certain piece of land of HENRY HAUSE, and the ſaid Henry Hauſe promiſed to give me a good and indiſputable right and title, which he hath not yet done. I have given him ten bonds, each of 50 pounds, the firſt of which is due the 27th of May next, 1794, and the reſt annually. I hereby forewarn all perſons againſt purchaſing any of ſaid bonds, as I am determined not to pay any o them till he performs his promiſe.

HENRY HALDEMANr

March 7, 1794, *

PURSUANT to acts of the General Aſſembly of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, and of the State of Delaware, entituled, "An act to incorporate a company for opening a canal and lock navigation, on the waters of Brandywine creek," paſſed in Pennſylvania, the 10th day of April, 1793, and a ſupplement thereto, paſſed the 19th of March, 1794, and at Dover, in the State of Delaware, 17th June, 1793. The ſubſcribers, commiſſioned in the ſaid acts, named and appointed, DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, That agreeable to the directions contained in the aforeſaid acts, ſome of them will attend at the State-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia; at the Court Houſe in Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter county, and at the houſe of Robert Hamilton, in the Borough of Wilmington, State of Delaware, on the 23d day of April next, from 10 o'clock in the morning until one, and from 3 to 6 o'clock in the afternoon, for at leaſt three days ſucceſſively, in order to receive ſubſcriptions from all perſons who may be diſpoſed to ſubſcribe for a ſhare or ſhares in the ſtock aforeſaid.

John Fleming	Abijah Dawes
Charles Dilworth	Joſeph P. Norris
Nathan Scofield	Samuel M. Fox
Robert Hamilton	Jonathan Harvey
John Hayes	Andrew Pettit
William Poole	Hugh Roberts.

March 24, 1794.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Poſt-office, Cheſter, Delaware County.

A. Henry Aker, William Alexander, Elizabeth Anderſon, George Aſton.

B. Eli Brown, Francis Brooke, John Bourk, David Barclay.

C. Walter Campbell, Samuel Culbertſon, Patrick Cannan, George Cubick, David Conoughy, Joſeph Cauffman, John Colgan, Robert Crage.

D. Dernier Aine, John Dougherty, Andrew Davis, John Denny, M. de la Ferne.

E. William Evans, William Elbon, Joſhua Ennis.

F Henry Ferguſon, James Flemming, William Ford, David Fowler, 2.

G. Mr. Gerard, John Gilmor, Mary Green, M. Gerbier.

H. Henry Jos. Hutchins, Joſhua Harlan, Stephen Hayes, William Hutchinſon, Robert Hunter.

J. Alexander Johnſton, Caleb James.

K. James Kilpatrick, Robert Kilpatrick John Kendal, Samuel Kenedy.

L. Alexander Lee, M. Leumboure, Hannah Lindſey, David Love.

M. Hugh Morton, Peter M'Gourk, Samuel Myers, Thomas Matthews, John M'Kiſſick, James Moſs, Joſeph Marſhall, John Markard, William Manan, Charles Miller, 2. Arthur M'Clure, John M'Clure, John M'William, Mary Moylan, Joſeph Merryhew, 2. James M'Williams, John M'Randles, David M'Camon, Joſeph Moore, Moſes Mendenhall, James M'Cormick, Mrs. M'Daniel.

P. James Patterſon, Samuel Parks, John Pierce, Frances Paſchall, Iſaac Pierſon.

R. John Richie, Doctor John Roſs, jun. John Rooney, 2, John Reiley.

S. Robert Smith, Eſq; Jacob Shoemaker, Elizabeth Smith, John Schoals, Henry Sheaff.

T. John Todd, Thomas Taylor, Gavin Thompſon, John Taylor.

U. Robert Undeewood.

W. James Walker, Samuel Walker, 2, Mr. Whitlock, Thomas Work, Thomas Wilſon, Mr. Waters, Robert Whitehill.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable Plantation, ſituate in the townſhip of Concord, in Delaware county; containing about 205 acres, whereon is a good dwelling-houſe, kitchen, barn, ſtables, and other out houſes, a quantity of good meadow, a large orchard of good fruit, the whole of ſaid farm under good fence. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living near the premiſes.

JOSEPH PENNELL.

March 12, 1794. *

Samuel Howell, junr. & Co.

At their IRON STORES on Vine-ſtreet Wharf, Philadelphia, have for ſale, on the loweſt terms,

Hanover Pig Iron, Stoves and hollow Ware,
Engliſh, German and American Steel,
Bar, Sheet and Rolled Iron,
Nail and Spike Rods,
Tierce, Hogſhead and Butt Hoops,
Ships' Cabouſes and Cabin Stoves,
Houſe and Smith Coal.

December 10th, 1793. tbeſf

By JAMES KINSEY, Esq;

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey;

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT upon the application of William Coxe, Esq; of the city of Burlington, and Rachel his wife, late Rachel Smith, the only daughter and heir at law of Richard Smith, late of the same place, deceased, the eldest brother of William Smith, of the city of Burlington, also decreased, who claim two undivided fifth parts of all the TRACTS and PARCELS of LAND herein after mentioned and described---that is to say,

A Tract of Land at Roxbury, in the county of Morris and state of New-Jersey, devised to William Smith, deceased, by his father, and afterwards released or conveyed to him by Asa Beck and wife, by deed bearing date November the thirteenth, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-three---containing, or supposed to contain two hundred and fifteen acres, more or less, now or late in the possession of Adam Reinhart and Adam Shenckles.

A Tract of Land, at or near Rocksteticus iron-works, in Hunterdon county, conveyed unto the same William Smith, deceased, by Robert Smith, by deed bearing date on or about the eleventh day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-three---containing one hundred acres, more or less.

A Tract or Piece of Land, at a place called Roberts's Meadow, in Burlington county, on the road from Mountholly to Little Egg-Harbour, conveyed to the same William Smith, deceased, by a certain George Wells and wife, by deed dated on or about the sixteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine-----containing nineteen acres, more or less.

Sixty three acres and three quarters of an acre of Land, at, near or on Bass River, Burlington county, conveyed to William Smith, deceased, by the commissioners of the loan-office of the same county, by deed dated on or about the second day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety, be the same more or less.

A Tract of Land, lying or supposed to lie in the township of Northampton, Burlington county, on or near the waters of Tulpehocken-creek and Cranberry-run---containing one thousand and sixteen acres, more or less; surveyed and recorded, as by certificate dated on or about the eighteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-six, in the surveyor-general's office at Burlington, in book V, fol. 122.

A Tract of Land, lying in the township of Little Egg-Harbour, Burlington county, on or near the waters of Leake's-creek and Wading-river, and near to or adjoining lands now or late John Darnell's; surveyed and recorded in surveyor general's-office at Burlington, in book T, fol. 42, 43---containing, or supposed to contain ninety-eight acres, more or less.

A Tract of Land, at or near the waters of Merrygold Branch of Wading-river, in Little Egg-Harbour township, Burlington county, near to or adjoining lands surveyed to one Baker, and lands surveyed to John Ridgway, recorded in surveyor-general's office at Burlington, in book R, fol. 59 ---containing fifteen acres, three roods and twenty-seven perches, more or less.

A Tract of Land in the same township of Little Egg-Harbour, county of Burlington, on the east side of Bass River, opposite to William Grant's landing and dwelling-house, surveyed to William Smith, deceased, and recorded in the same office, in book U, fol. 140--containing fifty-seven acres, more or less.

A Tract of Land in Little Egg Harbour township, Burlington county, on or near Beaver Run, adjoining to a survey, called the Six Partner's Survey; surveyed to the same William Smith, and recorded in the same office, in book W, fol. 6---containing forty-two and an half acres, more or less.

A Tract of Land in Northampton township, Burlington county, on the road from Roberts's Meadow to Little Egg Harbour, or near thereto, and near or adjoining lands surveyed for John Lee, John Bispham, Taunton Earle and Thomas Earle; surveyed for the same William Smith, and recorded in book T, fol. 316, 317 ---containing nineteen acres and three quarters of an acre, more or less.

A Tract of Land in Northampton township, Burlington county, near to the road leading from Ayres or Eyres Town to Restore Shinn's mill, near to or adjoining lands surveyed to Joseph Burr, Micajah Willis, or Wills, and David Briggs, and on or near the waters of Batsto-creek; surveyed to the said William Smith, and recorded in the same surveyor's office, at Burlington, in book T, fol. 329. 330-- containing two hundred and ninety-three acres, more or less.

A Tract of Land in the township of Little Egg-Harbour, Burlington county, near or adjoining to Abel Gale's plantation; surveyed and returned to the same William Smith, and recorded in the same office in book W, fol. 260, containing sixty-one acres and forty hundredths of an acre, more or less.

A Tract of Land in the township of Northampton, Burlington county, near or adjoining to lands surveyed to Vincent Leeds, on the southerly side of Haines's mill road, about sixty five links distant; surveyed to William Smith, and recorded in book U, fol. 156-- containing fourteen acres, two roods and eleven perches, more or less.

A Piece of Land in Little Egg-Harbour township, Burlington county, near or adjoining to lands formerly surveyed to one Rogers, and now in the possession of Dr. Stacy Budd, on the road leading from Joseph Gale's to Philadelphia; surveyed to the same William Smith, and recorded in book W, fol. 211; containing six acres and one quarter, more or less.

A Tract of Land on the east side of Merrygold Branch of Wading River, near the road from Little Egg-Harbour to the great bridge over said river; surveyed for the said William Smith, and recorded in book K, fol. 341; containing twelve acres and twenty perches, more or less.

A Piece of Land in Little Egg-Harbour township, Burlington county, about eight chains to the eastward of the road that leads from Little Egg-Harbour to the Great Bridge; surveyed for the same William Smith, and recorded in surveyor's office in book K, fol. 340; containing four acres and five-tenths of an acre, more or less; and is about ten chains from twenty-three acres of cedar swamp surveyed to the said William Smith.

A Tract of Cedar Swamp, containing twenty-three acres and two roods of land, including a swamp called the Half-Moon Swamp, in Egg-Harbour township, Burlington county, more or less, adjoining lands surveyed to David Gale, on the east side of Wading River; surveyed to William Smith, and recorded in book K, fol. 342.

A Tract on the west branch of Bass River, Egg-Harbour township, Burlington county, near to and including Baker's mill and mill-pond; surveyed to William Smith, and recorded in book N, fol. 363; containing sixty-three acres of land, more or less.

A Tract in Little Egg-Harbour township, Burlington county, between Baker's mill, a branch of Bass River and Andrews's mill-creek; surveyed to William Smith, and recorded in book O, fol. 28; containing eight acres of pine land, more or less.

A Tract of Pine Land in Egg-Harbour township, Burlington county, on the north side of Job's branch of Bass River; surveyed to William Smith, and recorded in book O, fol. 27, 28; containing thirty eight acres, more or less.

A Tract of Land in Little Egg-Harbour township, Burlington county, on the main East Branch of Bass River, on the road leading from Egg-Harbour and near to the bridge over the said East Branch; surveyed to said William Smith, and recorded in book O, fol. 87, 88; containing ninety-four acres, more or less.

A Tract of Land on the West Branch of Bass River, near to the head of Baker's mill-pond, and adjoining to Baker's mill-tract; surveyed to William Smith, and recorded in book O, fol. 88, 89; containing thirty-three acres, one rood and twenty perches, more or less.

A Tract of Cedar Swamp and Pine Land in the township of Little Egg-Harbour, Burlington county, on or near Willett's Creek or Ives's Branch of Wading River, a little above the upper bridge, on the road leading from Oswego to Baker's mill; surveyed for said William Smith, and recorded in book O, fol. 89, 90; containing twenty-six acres, two roods and twenty perches, more or less.

One-fourth part of five hundred and eighty-two acres of land in the township of Northampton, county of Burlington, on the waters of Tulpehocken Creek, called Friendship Neck; surveyed to and for the said William Smith, deceased, Aaron Wells and Thompson Neadle, and recorded in the same office in book T, fol. 155, 156.

Four-fifth parts of a survey of 810 acres in the township of Northampton aforesaid, on the west side of the road leading from Roberts's meadows to Tulpehocken mill, and adjoining the same 582 acres; surveyed to Abraham Hewlings, the same William Smith and James Esdall; four fifth parts whereof the same William Smith died seized of, in fee; which survey is recorded in book U, fol. 14, 15, in the same office.

One-fourth part of 3000 acres of land, lying within a place called the Angle, and adjoining to the Station Point at the mouth of Mackhacomack, and to lands surveyed for Henry Hill and others, on the Delaware; surveyed to the said William Smith, Daniel Ellis, Thomas Redman and Abraham Hewlings, and recorded in book T, fol. 153. in the office aforesaid.

A Tract of Land in the township and county of Gloucester, on the north side of the branch of Great Egg-Harbour river, called the Four Mile Branch, adjoining to lands surveyed to John Bispham and Samuel Murrell; surveyed to William Smith, and recorded in book U, fol. 157; containing one hundred acres, more or less.

A Tract of Land in Gloucester county, adjoining to lands surveyed to Peter Matson, on the road leading from Little Ease mill to Oldman's creek; surveyed to William Smith, and recorded in book V, fol. 451; containing ninety acres and sixty-four hundredths of an acre, more or less.

A Tract of Land in Deptford township and Gloucester county, joining to land surveyed to James Dilkes and Penn's one hundred and twenty-two acres of cedar-swamp; surveyed to William Smith, and recorded in the surveyor's office in book W, fol. 135; lying three miles and a half from the glass-house, or thereabouts, and containing fifty acres, more or less.

A Tract of Land in the township and county of Gloucester, joining to John Bispham's mill-tract, and to lands surveyed to John Hider and Richard Smallwood; surveyed to William Smith, and recorded in book V, fol. 392, in surveyor-general's office; containing sixty acres and three quarters of an acre.

A Tract of Land in the township and county of Gloucester, on the westerly side of Great Egg-Harbour river, adjoining to land surveyed to Richard Arrell, also to land surveyed to William Smith, and recorded in the surveyor-general's office in book V, fol. 158; containing one hundred and sixty-seven acres and one quarter of an acre.

A Tract of Land in the township and county of Gloucester, on Prosser's Pond-branch of Great Egg-Harbour river, near to a road called Brown's road, and adjoining to lands surveyed to Thomas Hodgden and Richard Cheesman; surveyed to William Smith, and recorded in the surveyor's office in book V, fol. 391; containing one hundred and four acres and one quarter of an acre, more or less.

A Tract of Land in the township and county of Gloucester, on the Long-a coming Branch, near to a survey formerly made to Wright and Taylor; surveyed to William Smith, and recorded in the same office in book W, fol. 170; containing 118 acres, more or less.

A Tract of Land in the county of Gloucester, adjoining to lands of Jonathan Williams, near the head of a branch of Great Egg-Harbour river, called Middle Branch, which puts into Hospitality; surveyed to William Smith, and recorded in surveyor-general's office in book V, fol. 291; containing 210 acres and 20 perches.

A Mud Island in the river Delaware, a little above Petty's island, and lies opposite to or facing John Stone, Parr Willard and Thomas Hopkins's plantations; surveyed to William Smith, and recorded in the same office in book T, fol. 45; containing sixty acres, more or less.

A Mud Island or Flats in the river Delaware, near the last described sixty acres; surveyed to the same William Smith, and recorded in book T, fol. 156, 157; containing fifty-five acres, more or less.

A piece of Land in Great Egg-Harbour township, Gloucester county, on the waters of Pine Creek; surveyed to the said William Smith, and recorded in the same office in book H, fol. 80; containing five acres, more or less.

A Tract of Land in the township of Newtown, Sussex county, on the south side of Pawlin's Kill, adjoining southerly on lands formerly surveyed to Matthew Gardner; surveyed to William Smith, and recorded in the same office in book R, fol. 199, 200; containing 580 acres, more or less.

A Tract of Land in the township of Dover, county of Monmouth, on the south-east side of the main West Branch of Cedar Creek; surveyed to William Smith, and recorded in the same office in book W, fol. 215, 216; containing 904 acres, more or less.

A Tract or Land in the township of Dover, Monmouth county, on the waters of Cedar-Creek; surveyed to William Smith, and recorded in the same office in book W, fol. 35, 36---containing 294 and an half acres, more or less.

A Tract of Land in the township of Dover, county of Monmouth, on the west side of the westerly main branch of Cedar-Creek; surveyed to William Smith, and recorded in book W, fol. 35, in the same office---containing seventeen acres, more or less.

I have nominated JOSIAH FOSTER, Esq; of the township of Evesham; MOSES KEMPTON and JOHN BURR, of the township of Northampton, all of the county of Burlington, commissioners to divide the same tracts into equal shares or parts; and unless proper objections are stated to me, at my House in the city of Burlington, on the twenty-second day of May next, the said JOSIAH FOSTER, Esq; MOSES KEMPTON and JOHN BURR, will be appointed commissioners to make partition of the said lands and premises, pursuant to an act, entituled "An act for the more easy partition of lands "held by coparceners, joint tennants and tenants in common," passed the eleventh day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine.

Given under my hand this 5th Day of March, Anno Domini 1794.

JAMES KINSEY.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of PATRICK ANDERSON, late of Charlestown, Chester county, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment; and all those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts properly attested, for settlement, to

JOHN LONGSRETH, AND ISAAC ANDERSON, } Executors.

March 29, 1794. ‡

LOST,

A Red Morocco Leather POCKET-BOOK,

CONTAINING sundry papers and accounts which can be of no use to any but the owner. Whoever has found the same, and will deliver it to Mr. WILLIAM SANKSON, No. 61, Arch-street, shall receive FOUR DOLLARS. April 1, 1794.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Waterford township, Gloucester county, and State of New-Jersey, on Sunday evening, the 9th inst. a mulatto man, named BOB, about twenty-four years and six months old, about five feet eight inches high; he has a scar on his chin, and is a stout well made fellow. Had on and took with him, a frock and trowsers of homespun walnut-coloured cloth, a coattee of light coloured ditto, waistcoat of striped ditto, coat, jacket and trowsers of olive coloured fustian, buckskin breeches, two pair of yarn, and one pair of worsted stocks and two pair of shoes, a pair of half boots, and a felt hat. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so that his master may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges if brought home.

ISAAC FISH.

February 10, 1794. *

District of Pennsylvania, to wit.

BE it remembered, that on the 26th day of February, in the eighteenth year of the Independence of the United States of America, READING HOWELL, of the said district, hath deposited in this office the title of a map, the right whereof he claims as author, in the words following, to wit,

"A map of the United States of America, "shewing or containing, the boundaries or "division lines of the different and respective "states (with their respective divisions into "counties, &c.) lakes, rivers and principal "creeks, mountains, canals, roads, portages "and communications, forts, cities, towns, "and all other matter and things worthy of "insertion. Compiled from the best author-"rities, by

"READING HOWELL."

Philad. Feb. 26, 1794.

in conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entituled "An Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned.

SAMUEL CALDWELL, Clerk of the district of Pennsylvania.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS I, the subscriber inventor and sole patentee of the improvements in the art of manufacturing grain into flour or meal, some time in the year 1789, or 1790 and 1791, gave powers of attorney to oyorn John and Joseph Evans, to dispose of licences for the use of the said machinery, upon certain terms, with which the said John and Joseph Evans have not complied; and whereas it appears, from credible information, that the said John Evans claims a right to a share of the said patent, particularly within the county of Lancaster, in this state, and the state of New York, and under pretence of such right hath induced some unwary persons to purchase pretended licences of him, PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to all persons, that the said powers of attorney to the said John Evans and Joseph Evans are revoked, and are of no further force or effect; and all those who have purchased, or may purchase, such licences of the said John Evans, are hereby cautioned not to erect or make use of such machinery, otherwise they will be proceeded against as the law directs.

OLIVER EVANS.

Philad. March 14, 1794.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Johnson, late of Germantown, in the county of Philadelphia, deceased, are desired to make speedy payment (particularly those who are in arrearages for interest money due on mortgage, bond, &c.) and those having any demands against said estate, are requested to produce their accounts to the subscribers,

JOHN JOHNSON, JOSEPH JOHNSON, THOMAS NORTON, JOHN JOHNSON, son of Joseph, } Executors.

Third Month 24, 1794. ¶

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of HENRY SHEETZ, Esq; late of the township of Whitemarsh, and county of Montgomery, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment; and all those having any demands against said estate are requested to exhibit their accompts to the subscribers, on or before the fifth day of May next.

HENRY SCHEETZ, JUSTUS SCHEETZ, GEORGE KNORR. Executors.

PUBLIC WARNING.

THE Public are hereby cautioned against a Note, which JOHN KRESS, a citizen of Philadelphia, fraudulently and maliciously obtained of me, after our accounts had been finally settled in January, 1781, and not having received the least value for the same, I am fully determined not to pay it, unless compelled thereto by law.

JOHN BERTSCH.

Heidleberg Township, Northampton county, March 8, 1794. ‡

WAS committed to my custody on the 20th of January last, on suspicion of being a runaway, a certain negroe man, who calls himself Jack Robinson, but says he is free and was born of free parents; he is about 25 years of age, five feet seven or eight inches high, appears to be a very artful, active fellow, and speak good English. His master (if he has any) is desired to come in three weeks from this date, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be sold for his expences, by

JOHN BURO, Gaoler.

Lancaster county, March 24, 1794. ¶

Bark Wanted.

JONATHAN MEREDITH wishes to contract for a considerable quantity of Spanish Oak, Chesnut Oak, Black Oak, and Hemlock Bark, deliverable to him, in Philadelphia, in the course of the ensuing spring. Persons willing to contract, will be pleased to apply to him, No. 27, South Third-street. t.f.

STRAY SHEEP.

CAME to the Plantation of the Subscriber, some time ago, six stray SHEEP. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

JACOB EVANS.

Norritown township, Montgomery county, 25th of third mo. 1794. *

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

APRIL, 1794.] THE [NUMBER 3327.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1794.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JAMES L. SMITH, are requested to make payment to the subscriber, to whom such as have any demands against the said estate, are desired to furnish their accounts, properly attested, for settlement.

MATHEW CAREY,
No. 118, Market-street.

Of said Carey may be had, wholesale and retail,
A General Assortment of
Cotton and Wool Cards,
from the Manufactory of Mark Richards & Co. of Boston.
March 17, 1794. tbcif

Forge-men Wanted.

TWO or three persons, accustomed to working in a Finery or Chafery, well recommended, may have good encouragement, and steady employment, at the Atsion Iron-works, in New-Jersey. Apply at No. 110, North-Front-street, Philadelphia. 4 w.
Fourth Month 10, 1794.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

WAS taken out of the stable of the subscriber, in Lower Merrion-township, Montgomery county, the night of the 9th inst. a Bay Mare, 14 and an half hands high, five years old this spring; has a remarkable scar on her forehead, occasioned by a stroke; with shoes on her fore feet. Any person who will secure the mare and thief, shall have the above reward, or ten dollars for the mare only.

ANDREW OLIVER.
April 10, 1794. *

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of JOHN NICE, senior, late of Bristol township, Philadelphia county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to render their accounts, duly authenticated, to the subscribers.

JOHN NICE, } Executors.
GEORGE DE BENNEVILLE, }

WHEREAS my wife ELIZABETH TYSON, has, without just cause, eloped from my bed and board: Now I do hereby warn all persons whatever from trusting her on my account, as I shall not pay any debts of her contracting. RYNEAR TYSON.
Abington township, Montgomery county, April 14, 1794. *

STRAYED away, on the 11th instant, from the subscriber, living in Plymouth township, Philadelphia county, a chesnut sorrel mare Colt, two years old, between 13 and 14 hands high, has a long tail, a star in her forehead; had a yoke on her neck. Whoever takes up said Colt and brings her to Mr Kennedy's tavern, M'Calla's store, or to the subscriber, all in the said township, shall have Two Dollars reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

SIMON ARMSTRONG.
April 15 1794. *

THE Subscriber still continues following the business of SCYTHE and SICKLE making, in Waggon-Town, opposite Peter Whitaker's tavern, county of Chester, and hopes, by his care and attention in said line, to receive the patronage of a generous public.

GEORGE OGELSBY.
March 10, 1794. ¶4w

ADVERTISEMENT.

CAME to the Subscriber, living in Ridley, Delaware county, this forenoon, an old red and white COW with a white face, and some red spots in her face, part of her ears appear to have been bit off by dogs. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN KETTS.
March 24, 1794. *4w

Twenty Dollars Reward.

THE House of the Subscriber was broke open on the night of the 12th instant, and about sixty dollars in silver, one bank note of ten dollars, and two of five dollars each, were stolen. The above reward will be paid upon the return of the money, and the conviction of the thief, or fifteen dollars for the money alone, by

JOSEPH KNIGHT.
Byberry township, Philadelphia county,
Fourth Month 15, 1794. ¶

Forty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN, and rode away from JOEL FERES tavern, seven miles below Lancaster, on the Philadelphia road, two dark bay HORSES, both bald-faced, one of them five years old, 14 and ½ hands high, a natural trotter, and canters well, somewhat dish-faced, and flat ribbed; had on an half-worn saddle, double rein'd bridle, with plated bits and tips; the other about nine years old, 15 and a half hands high, a natural trotter, some white on his near hind foot. Any person apprehending the thief or thieves, so that they are brought to justice, and the owners get their horses, shall have the above reward, or TWENTY DOLLARS for the horses, or in proportion for either of them, paid by

WILLIAM HAMILTON,
PHILIP COPLIN.
Leacock township, Lancaster county, March 28, 1794. *

PURSUANT to acts of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and of the State of Delaware, entituled, "An act to incorporate a company for opening a canal and lock navigation, on the waters of Brandywine creek," passed in Pennsylvania, the 10th day of April, 1793. and a supplement thereto, passed the 19th of March, 1794, and at Dover, in the State of Delaware, 17th June, 1793. The subscribers, commissioned in the said acts, named and appointed, DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, That agreable to the directions contained in the aforesaid acts, some of them will attend at the State House, in the city of Philadelphia; at the Court House in West-Chester, Chester county, and at the house of Robert Hamilton, in the Borough of Wilmington, State of Delaware, on the 23d day of April next, from 10 o'clock in the morning until one, and from 3 to 6 o'clock in the afternoon, for at least three days successively, in order to receive subscriptions from all persons who may be disposed to subscribe for a share or shares in the stock aforesaid.

John Fleming	Abijah Dawes
Charles Dilworth	Joseph P. Norris
Nathan Scofield	Samuel M. Fox
Robert Hamilton	Jonathan Harvey
John Hayes	Andrew Pettit
William Poole	Hugh Roberts.

March 24, 1794.

Three Pounds Reward.

RAN away, on the 27th of March last, from the subscriber, living in Bensalem township, Bucks county, a stout able Negroe man, named TOBIAS, 23 years of age, about 5 feet 9 inches high, pretty black, shews his teeth and gums very much when he laughs, his knees turn considerably inwards; he is apt to get in liquor, swears, and is impertinent and saucy when intoxicated; he is well acquainted with all kind of plantation work, being brought up to the plantation business. Had on, when he went away, an old hat, a light coloured coatee, of fulled lincey, lapelled, and metal buttons, a striped lincey under jacket, old buckskin breeches, woollen stockings, old shoes, and buckles, but will be likely to change or supply himself with other clothes, as he took no others with him. Whoever secures the said runaway servant in any prison, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and if brought home, reasonable charges, paid by

† ABRAHAM LARUE, jun.

N. B. All persons are forbid to harbour him at their peril. If the said Negroe will return home to his master, he shall meet with the same usage as formerly, which was with the utmost lenity. April 8, 1794.

For SALE,

THAT noted TAVERN, called BUSSELTOWN, which has also been occupied as a STORE, on the Newtown road, eleven miles and an half from Philadelphia, containing 47 acres of land, on which is a two story stone dwelling-house, hath four rooms on the lower floor, and five on the second, with a good garret and cellar; there is also a good stone springhouse, with a never-failing spring of water; likewise a stone shed, with other out-buildings; a proportionable part of woodland and meadow, an apple orchard and other fruit trees: An indisputable title will be given, and the terms of sale made known, by applying to JOHN DEAN, on the premises, or GEORGE LESHER, at the New-York and Bethlehem Stage Waggon, in Second street, Philadelphia.

TAKEN up, the twenty-sixth instant, a red COW, some white in her forehead, and between her fore legs, the lower part of her tail white. Whoever has lost said cow, by applying to JOHN GIBBS, near the Spread Eagle, paying charges, may have her again.
Germantown, March 27, 1794. †

WHereas Meriam Norris, of the township of Salem, and Susannah Gill, of the township of Gloucester, both of the state of New-Jersey, doth hold, each of them, a bond against the subscriber, conditioned for the payment of Eighty Pounds each bond, the date supposed to be the third of June, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-six; all persons are hereby forewarned not to take an assignment on said bonds, as the money hath been demanded and paid to one who had a lawful right to receive it, therefore I am determined not to pay it again. Gloucester township, state aforesaid, April 4, 1794.

¶ MOSES BRANSON.

STRAY SHEEP.

CAME to the Plantation of the Subscriber, some time ago, six stray SHEEP. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

JACOB EVANS.
Norritown township, Montgomery county, 25th of third mo. 1794. *

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Isaac Fish, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment, and those having demands against said estate, are desired to produce their accounts, to ISAAC FISH, Executor.
March 15th, 1794. *

By the ship Delaware, Capt. Truxtun, arrived here from London, we have the following advices, extracted from London papers to the 10th of February last.

BASLE, Jan. 22.

Previous to the famous affair of Gersheim, the utmost discontent prevailed amongst the armies. The Austrians accused the Prussians of hanging back, and leaving them foremost to the fire of the enemy. The Prussians retorted the charge. The Saxons quarrelled with the Bavarians, and the Hessians accused the Palatines of cowardice. In this state of things, the French continually harrassing them, and a dearth of liquor taking place (a gill of spirits sold for twelve sols) the Austrians were benumbed with cold, and saw the French soldier enjoying his bottle with every comfort that the season required. A general discouragement and numberless desertions were the consequence.

At length, the French stormed the batteries at Gersheim, the most formidable that have been ever known; three tiers of artillery, the guns placed "*en Cremailliere*," so as to produce a triple line of crossed fire, and the whole well manned; but what cannot bravery do! the line broke, the French fell upon the Combined Troops with the bayonet.

To the first and second courier, General Wurmser refused belief: upon the third and a band of hussars, flying without knowing where, a council was called, and the retreat was ordered; but it was too late: the French were marching all the while with their bayonets in the flanks of the Austrians. In despair, they threw away their arms, and fled, without knowing their road; their Officers abandoned their corps to save their baggage, (for the Emperor never indemnifies that loss) with difficulty could they save themselves.

For six hours the French never ceased killing with the bayonet, without firing a shot; fatigue obliged them to halt; the deserters arrived in hundreds.

The inhabitants of Alsace, who had declared for the Austrians, requested two days notice from General Wurmser, in case of evacuation; he promised, and answered for their safety upon his head: 30,000, at the least, were forced at this juncture to abandon all their property, and to save themselves as well as they could.

At the lines of Weissembourg, the Generals endeavoured to rally their troops, but the panic was too great, they never halted till near Germersheim; a body of Prussians were here attempted to be stopped by the combined forces, but they made their road through them with their sabres.

The French, still pursuing arrived at the lines of Weissembourg, where in addition to the immense capture of baggage, they found all the artillery they had lost at this place, together with an enormous magazine of powder, destined for the siege of Landau; a part of the allies reserve artillery was also abandoned at Lauterbourg. The Austrians had the barbarity to place a lighted fuzee to blow up the magazine, though they had left near 1500 of their wounded in the town, and near 1000 prisoners; the French arrived time enough to prevent the explosion; the Austrians crossed the Rhine to Manheim, and the Prussians retreated to Worms.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 30.

The politics of the cabinet of Berlin are still wavering; the question is, will the King reinforce his army on the Rhine, or, in continuing the war, confine himself to the quota of troops which he is obliged to furnish in his double character of Prince and Elector of the Empire? By reason of the former his contingent is 24,000 men; for the Electorate of Brandenbourg the contingent is 16,000, & by the treaties of alliance with the coalesced powers he has stipulated to furnish an additional force of 8000—6000 infantry and 2000 cavalry.

Field Marshal Moellendorf, appointed to the chief command of the Prussian army on the resignation of the Duke of Brunswick, arrived here last night, and immediately set out for Mentz.

The French have fallen back towards the mass of their forces; their head quarters are at Newstadt. Worms, and Frankenthal, after having been plundered of every necessary, are at length evacuated.

Colonel de Maek is arrived to regenerate the disorganized army of the unhappy Wurmser: that object being accomplished, he returns to the army of Cobourg, of which he is appointed quarter master general, a post occupied heretofore by Prince Hohenlohe. The latter is to have a distinct corps under his immediate orders, which will probably be employed between the armies in the Netherlands and those on the Rhine, to operate against Lorraine.

PARIS, Jan. 26.

Letters from Lyons mention that the excutions continue without intermission; that in four days there were 325 persons guillotined at Lyons and 339 shot.

Marseilles is declared to be in a state of siege. General La Poype commands there, and has addressed the inhabitants on the occasion.

General Dugommier, who lately commanded at Toulon, is appointed to command the army of the Eastern Pyrennees.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

January 26.

Barrere, in the name of the committee of Public Safety, said, that in order to give effect to the very extraordinary exertions that were making in all the ports of the Republic, it was fit that all mariners should be subject to the same requisition as other citizens. In consequence of this, the Assembly decreed, that all officers and others, not employed in the marine, but engaged on board merchant and trading ships, or otherways employed in navigation, should be at the disposition of the Minister of the marine. He then called the Convention to consider a most fruitful cause of the evils which distressed the Republic—it was the different idioms of language that prevailed in the heart of France; by this difference in language many parts of the country were not only left in ignorance of what was doing by the Convention, but their measures were misrepresented. In this way the insurrection in La Vendee had been principally promoted, for the word laws was confounded with religion; and in this way also, the inhabitants of the departments on the Rhine had been accustomed to consider the Germans more as their brothers than the French; and in this way too the Basques, a free, but uninformed people, living in the lower Pyrenees, were deceived by their neighbours the Spaniards. The Convention therefore decreed, that a teacher should be appointed in each district, not a minister of any religious order, nor a member of any heretofore privileged body, who should explain to the people of both sexes, in their native dialect, the proceedings of the Convention, particularly those relating to agriculture & the rights of citizens, and also to instruct them in pure French. These teachers to be pointed out by the popular societies in each district.

A deputation of Americans was admitted to the bar, and the orator demanded the pardon of Thomas Payne, that apostle of Liberty, who had been proscribed in England, and whose arrest was a species of triumph to all the tyrants on earth. His papers had been examined, and far from finding any dangerous propositions the committee had traced only the characters of that burning zeal for liberty—of that eloquence of nature

and philoſophy—and of thoſe principles of public morality, which had through life procured him the hatred of deſpots and the love of his fellow-citizens. They demanded, therefore, with confidence, that Thomas Payne ſhould be reſtored to the fraternal embrace of his fellow-citizens, and they offered themſelves ſureties for his conduct during the ſhort time that he ſhould remain in France.

The Preſident, after a high compliment to the American people, ſaid, "You demand from us Thomas Payne—you are anxious to re-conduct to your own ſides the aſſerter of the Rights of Man—We muſt applaud this generous devotion.—Thomas Payne was born in England—that was enough to ſubject him to the decree in the firſt inſtance, which our own ſafety demanded by the revolutionary laws. The Convention will take into conſideration your demand."

January 27.

The Convention then decreed as follows:

The National Convention upon the report of its committees of legiſlation, finance, public inſtruction, and that of domains and alienation, decrees that the committee of Archives ſhall be compoſed of eight members, two to be taken from each of the ſaid committees.

The National Convention, upon the report of its committee of finances, decrees, that the miniſter of war ſhall furniſh to the committee of finances, with the leaſt delay poſſible, a ſtatement of the increaſe of the expences for military ſubſiſtence occaſioned by the new levies of troops.

Decrees alſo, that proviſionally, and until the report ſhall be made upon the inſpection of the above ſtatement, the National Treaſury ſhall provide for the diſpoſal of the miniſter at war, the ſum of ſixty-two millions monthly, reckoning from the 1ſt of January, for military ſubſiſtences. The employment of this money ſhall be regulated by the decree of the 31ſt of Auguſt laſt.

Another decree for liquidating all the offices not yet liquidated, was then paſſed.

Letter from Sans-nom, (Marſeilles) 19th January.

The Revolutionary Tribunal of this city is ſtill actively employed, and the heads of ſeveral conſpirators fall daily. The repreſentatives of the people are employed in regenerating the public ſpirit, and in terrifying thoſe who might be tempted to partake in new conſpiracies. They have reſolved, that henceforth the name of Marſeilles, which this criminal commune ſtill bears, ſhall be changed, and that the National Convention ſhall be intreated to beſtow on it another. In the mean time it ſhall remain Sans nom, (without name) and ſhall bear that denomination. The buildings in which the aſſemblies of the ſections and of the general committee were held, ſhall be razed, and a gallows, which ſhall perpetuate the remembrance of their revolt, be erected on the ground they occupied. An exact inventory ſhall be taken of the furniture, &c. found in them. The furniture ſhall be ſold—the plate ſent to the mint.

The Repreſentatives at Toulon deſcribed a Fete which the army that had recaptured Toulon had held in the field of battle. "They ſuffered none of the infamous Toulonese to approach the ſcene. A diſcharge of 300 cannon made known to the Engliſh that their treachery had miſſed of its aim, and that there ſtill remained to us ammunition to deſtroy them if they dared to return. They underſtood the leſſon, for the next morning eleven of their ſhips left Hieres Bay. We made an Autode-fe of their ſpoils; they were reduced to aſhes, together with the flags, with the fleurs de lys, and all other ſigns of attachment to a tyrant, which we found in Toulon."

Lecarpentier to the Preſident.

"*Fort-Malo, 21ſt Jan.*

"My laſt announced to you the capture in the channel of ſeven veſſels by the ſquadron of Concale. Letters from Cherbourg aſſure me that nine veſſels loaded with ſugar, coffee and other articles, had already entered the harbour, ſo that there are two more prizes than my letter announced; but the letter ſays that 14 in all are taken, which makes five more to be added. If, according to all appearance, this calculation ſhall go on encreaſing, by our captures in the Mediterranean as well as the Channel, we ſhall ſoon ſee the ruin of the commerce of England, and an inſurrection of the people againſt the algebra of its Government.

(Signed) "LECARPENTIER."

STOCKHOLM, December 31.

Our capital, amidſt an external calm, exhibits all the ſymptoms of the moſt internal fermentation and public diſtruſt; double patroles traverſe the ſtreets, the former orders againſt going out in the night without lanterns are renewed with greater rigour, and the inhabitants have been directed, under the moſt ſevere penalties, to ſhut themſelves up in their houſes, the moment government ſhall think fit to give the ſignal, by firing five guns from the Citadel, and ringing the great alarm bell. Fortunately this has not been found neceſſary, the number of the conſpirators being probably much leſs than was at firſt apprehended.

It cannot, however, be diſſembled, that the ſpirit of civil diſcord has ariſen to an alarming height, and that even the citizens of Stockholm are divided into factions, inſpired with the moſt bitter animoſity one againſt another. This diviſion was lately manifeſted on the diſmiſſion of Nordin, from the office of Intendant of the Police, and the appointment of Ullholm by the Regent, to ſucceed him. The partizans of Nordin gave him a public dinner, as a mark of their eſteem, upon which their opponents conferred the ſame honour on Ullholm, happily they confined themſelves to good eating and drinking, without attempting to diſturb one another, or the public peace.

Ullholm and one Bratt are ſaid to have diſcovered the firſt traces of the conſpiracy, which was afterwards confirmed by the opening of the counteſs of Rudenſkiold's letter to general Baron d'Armfeldt in Italy. This lady, on the firſt examination, denied all knowledge of a conſpiracy; but afterwards, when informed that government was in poſſeſſion of particulars, in conſequence of which lieut. col. Sandels was apprehended, ſhe made ſome confeſſions reſpecting her own part in it.

She, however, and all the other perſons in cuſtody, reſolutely perſiſt in refuſing to give up their accomplices. D'Ehrenſtrom, formerly ſecretary to the late King, is conſidered as one of the principals of the conſpiracy. Among his papers have been found proofs of the utmoſt importance. The Commis, Seigneul, who is alſo apprehended, was to aſſaſſinate the regent in one of thoſe walks which he often takes, either alone, or with very few attendants. Mineur, valet de-chambre of Baron d'Armfeldt, whoſe apprehenſion was highly intereſting, is alſo taken. On the firſt rumour of the conſpiracy being diſcovered, he fled, as is ſuppoſed, to repair to his maſter; but, although he had forty-eight hours ſtart of his purſuers, they came up with him. A courier and an officer were diſpatched to Italy, with proper inſtructions for apprehending d'Armfeldt wherever they ſhould find him. It was known that he was at Naples in November, but as his miſſion was only nominal, it is ſuppoſed that he has ſince come nearer Sweden, to watch the progreſs of a plot which if it had ſucceeded, would have put him at the head of the kingdom.

Such are the public rumours, which are to be received with caution; becauſe, in all civil diſſentions, it is the practice of each party to paint the other in the moſt odious colours.

Jan. 26. The trial of the conſpirators of Stockholm is ſuſpended: It is thought that the arrival of Baron D'Armfeldt, who is to be conducted as a priſoner from Italy into Sweden, is deemed neceſſary to throw greater light upon this affair; mean while a ſecret ferment prevails: The officer on guard near the Counteſs of Rudenſkold, who has been transferred to the priſon for criminals, was threatened with death, on the 14th inſtant in the ſtreet, by ſome unknown perſons maſked, if ſhe were not ſet at liberty in four days. In conſequence, the patroles which parade Stockholm night and day, have been increaſed, and the guards doubled.—A reward of a thouſand dollars has been promiſed to thoſe who ſhall give information of the individuals in maſks, who threatened the officer.

LONDON, January 23.

By a letter from Bruſſels, we find that laſt week Jourdan's army received a reinforcement of 28,000 troops of the line from Vendee; that 12,000 more, with an immenſe train of artillery, were to join him in the courſe of the week, and that he was evidently preparing for the attack of Cobourg *en maſſe*.

February 3.

Yeſterday the attorney and ſolicitors general and governors, and deputy governor of the Bank of England had an interview with the miniſter, at his houſe in Downing ſtreet, on the new bill for putting all French money into what the Jacobins call, a ſtate of arreſtation.

Feb. 4. Yeſterday the monied men met Mr. Pitt in Downing ſtreet, when the auction for the loan immediately began. Meſſrs. Angerſtein, Johnſon, and Morgan, were the loweſt bidders. The terms are as follow:

100l. of 3 per cent conſols, to be taken [at 67½ 67l. 10 0
25l. of 4 per cents at 84½ 21l. 2 6
11s. 5d. of long annuity, at 20 years purchaſe, 11 8 4
100 0 10
Diſcount on prompt payment 2 10 0
102l. 10 10

The firſt payment of ten per cent. to be on Tueſday the 11th inſt.

The king of Spain has publiſhed, in imitation of his Britannic majeſty, a manifeſto, or public declaration, explanatory of his ſentiments towards the French nation.

Yeſterday count Zenobio and the ci-devant Biſhop of Autun, in France, and two other French nobleſſe, took their departure for Holland, having received orders to quit this country.

Letters from Cambrai, of the 1ſt inſt. mention, that all is quiet in that neighbourhood; that the cavalry are exerciſed daily, but that there is a want of horſes.

The convoys going to Bouchain are obliged to go round about on the left banks of the Scheldt, as the enemy have blocked up the direct road to that place. Deſertion is become quite a diſeaſe among the Hungarian huſſars, who deſert over to us in great numbers.

They write from the Port of the Mountain (Toulon), that eight ſail of the line are nearly ready for ſea; that our loſſes are not ſo great as were repreſented; that the Neapolitans left behind them 12 braſs cannons and ſeveral ſuits of regimentals; and the Spaniards 4000 bombs, beſides muſquets, &c. The Engliſh fleet continue cruizing off the harbour.

The prince of Cobourg is about to ſurrender the command of the grand army in Flanders, to the duke of Brunſwick.

A report has come by the way of Spain, bro't by the Corunna packet, of an inſurrection againſt the French having broken out at Nice. This intelligence is ſaid to have been bro't by veſſels arrived from the Mediterranean, and to it is added, that a fleet of obſervation has been ſent to favor the revolt.

February 7.

The Duke of York has certainly relinquiſhed his command in Flanders, though for what reaſon remains to be aſcertained. Sir William Erſkine retains the command pro tempore, which on the opening of the campaign, is to be given to ſir Henry Clinton.

There are accounts in circulation, upon which ſome degree of dependance may be placed, that the French are very buſily employed along the coaſts of Normandy and Brittany, in fitting out a very conſiderable number of large capacious gun boats, to carry heavy metal, and to throw none but red-hot balls, for which furnaces are provided in each boat. Their purport is ſtated to be a deſcent on England, and they are ſtrongly barricaded with hides againſt the ſmall arms of ſuch of our men of war as may obſtruct their paſſage, and for the deſtruction of which the red-hot balls are deſtined. This enterprize is to be directed by the celebrated D'Arcon, who conſtructed the floating batteries laſt war againſt Gibraltar.

Prince Eſterhazy paſſed Franckfort on the 22d ult. and was ſuppoſed to proceed to England. The prince is ſaid to be ſent on a private buſineſs from the Emperor. Envoys from the other allied powers are expected to aſſemble in London in order to concert meaſures with our miniſtry concerning the preſent circumſtances of the war.

The prince of Naſſau, who left Peterſburgh on the 16th of December, is ſaid to be the bearer of ſome particular propoſals from the Empreſs to the allied powers, reſpecting the preſent war with France.

An article from Magdebourg ſays, the reaſon why M. la Fayette, Lameth, and the other French officers are removed from here to Glatz and Sileſia, is, the expected arrival of a number of their countrymen priſoners of war. M. Lameth has enjoyed but a poor ſtate of health ever ſince he came; but by the king of Pruſſia's leave, his mother has attended him. All thoſe priſoners are ſaid to have had the liberty of reading, and to have been well ſupplied with books from perſons poſſeſſing libraries.

February 10.

Saturday the duke of York paid a viſit to the king, queen, and princeſſes, at Windſor Lodge, when a very affectionate interview took place. The duke ſtayed about two hours, and afterwards returned to Oatlands.

The duke and duchess of York dined with their majeſties at the queen's Lodge.

The object of the duke of York's journey to England at preſent is principally to concert with Government on the meaſures of the enſuing campaign.

The Auſtrian Colonel Mack, one of the beſt officers in the Imperial ſervice, is alſo coming to England to concert future meaſures with our Miniſtry.

Government, at the inſtance of Lord Moira, has purchaſed the Heſſian horſes, and agreed to give 12l. per horſe for 900.

On Saturday a Board was held at the Admiralty Office, when ſeveral Officers took leave of the Commiſſioners, on going to take command of their reſpective ſhips at Spithead.

Sir Edward Pellew is about to ſail in the Arethuſa, of 38 guns, accompanied by two ſmaller frigates, on a cruize, the object of which is not known.

In conſequence of the information received of French privateers fitted out at the Mauritius, the ſailing of the East India ſhips has been delayed; and they are each to take on board ten or twelve heavy guns, in addition to their uſual complement.

A mercantile houſe in the city on Thurſday laſt received a letter from the Maſter of the Ant, of Liverpool, which veſſel had been captured by a French frigate, and carried into Havre de Grace; it was dated the 24th of the laſt month, from Havre, and ſtates that the crew of the Ant had been treated with much humanity; and that the Maſter had been liberated; and that, after many interrogatories, before a Committee of Magiſtrates of the town, the command of a ſmall veſſel in the ſervice of the Republic had been offered to him; that it was intimated to him that the National Convention meditated a deſcent on Ireland, and that it was the deſire of that Aſſembly to obtain as many perſons as poſſible that were acquainted with the coaſts of that kingdom.

He ſpeaks of the armament going forward there as of great magnitude; there were 130 large tranſports lying in the harbour, ready for the reception of troops, with which the town and neighbourhood were crowded, but of whoſe number he could form no juſt eſtimate.

The Engliſh priſoners at Havre amounted to about 400, and were on the point of being removed to Rouen, where near 3000 were confined.

We have no authority to believe the report of General Jourdain's arreſt. It may be ſo, but the Paris Gazettes down to the 3d are ſilent upon this ſubject, and the circumſtances are unknown to any of the gentlemen who came with the Duke of York to England.

General Pichegru has quitted the command of the French army of the Rhine to replace General Jourdain at the army of the North: The former is replaced by General Michaud, under the orders of General Hoce, who is now at the Head of the two armies of the Rhine and the Mozelle.

In the Palantine, the French ſeem to have adopted the cruel policy of Louis XIV. and to be forming a barrier for their own country by making part of Germany a deſart.

The Commiſſioners of the Convention at Liſle are ſaid to have publicly announced there, that the greateſt part of thoſe forces which ſerved againſt the Royaliſts in La Vendee, would ſhortly join the army of the North.

The Spaniards are ſaid to have evacuated Collioure; the place, however, is commanded by the cannon of the Fort St. Elme, which was ſtill in their poſſeſſion—A loan of twenty million of piaſtres is opened in Spain for the ſupport of the war.

Letters from Leghorn ſay, that a number of privateers have iſſued from the ports in Corſica, of which the French were in poſſeſſion, and have taken ſeveral merchantmen. Such is the efficacy with which our wiſe men of Gotham have hedged in the cuckoo!

Mr. Burke and Mr. Windham have been lately employed in calculating the preciſe time it will take to conquer France. They have proved almoſt to demonſtration, that if the progreſs of the Allies in every future campaign ſhould be equal to what it has been in the laſt, the whole country muſt be ſubdued, and Jacobiniſm exterminated by the end of the year 1894; ſo that, allowing for a few years quarrelling among the allies themſelves about the diviſion of the ſpoil, we may look forward for the bleſſings of peace at the cloſe of the next century.

The Emperor of Germany has at length found it neceſſary to iſſue an order for a war tax, with the uſual deluſive promiſe of ſparing the poorer claſs of ſubjects, as if it were not perfectly well known to every ſmatterer in finance that every tax, either

by raiſing the price of bread and proviſions, or lowering the price of labour, muſt ultimately fall upon the poor. He has alſo ſent, or ſaid that he has ſent, all his gold plate to the mint.

It has been ſaid, in ſeveral papers, that Jourdain, who commanded the French army of the north, has been ſuperceded and ſent under an arreſt to Paris.

On Friday laſt we received the Paris papers of the firſt and ſecond inſt. but in none of them do we find any mention of Jourdain. It is certain that Pichegru, who commanded the army of the Rhine, has been removed to the army of the north, but whether to ſupercede Jourdain, or to co-operate with him, is not mentioned. From this circumſtance, we preſume, the report of Jourdain's removal and arreſt has originated. It is, however of very little conſequence—for, as the plans of operation are ſent from the committee of Public Safety to the armies, where they are delivered to a military commmittee of execution by the Repreſentatives of the People, the real commanders in chief, the general, is little more than principle drill ſerjeant.

The reaſon of appointing the Duke of Brunſwick to command the combined armies in Flanders, is ſuppoſed, to be the probability of their being obliged to retreat, a branch of the art of war in which his Serene Highneſs has lately had great opportunities of improving.

PORTSMOUTH, February 9.

There appear no extraordinary exertions going forward for the ſailing of either of Rear Admiral Gardner or Bowyer; and as to Earl Howe, he is expected to viſit Torbay about the middle of May.

By ſeveral of our cruizers lately arrived, we have advice, that the preparations making in the different ports of France, for embarking an army, are great, beyond all example.

VIENNA, January 13.

In the laſt council of War it has been reſolved here to make a conſiderable augmentation to our artillery on the Rhine. It was determined on at the ſame time, to employ for the future a new ſyſtem of attack againſt the French, to conſiſt principally in laying a particular ſtreſs on the artillery and cavalry. As the re-capture of Toulon by the French has alſo in ſome degree deranged the plan of operations, a new one is forming. Diſpatches have reached our miniſters from the court of Turin, demanding ſupplies, and urging that a great part of the French army which was before Lyons and Toulon, threatened an incurſion into Piedmont.

Independently of all the meaſures, the neceſſity of which experience has pointed out, our court propoſes to aſſemble, in the Spring, a more formidable army ſtill than the one which has been ſtationed there, on the Banks of the Rhine and in the Netherlands. Beſides that the regiments will be compleated by the number of recruits levied on all ſides, a conſiderable number of additional regiments have received orders to hold themſelves in readineſs to march. It is ſaid that the Archduke Palatine of Hungary will put himſelf at the head of 40,000 Hungarians: and laſtly, Auſtria is making every diſpoſition to exert herſelf to the fulleſt extent of her powers; and if properly ſeconded by her allies, of which there can be no doubt, this campaign will ſee the Hidra of Jacobiniſm cruſhed, and tranquility entirely re-eſtabliſhed.

LEXINGTON, March 22.

By a gentleman who arrived in town on Wedneſday laſt from Cincinnati, we are informed, that the ſpies from Grenville have lately taken a white man priſoner, who has been with the Indians ſince the year 1782, who informs, that the united tribes of Indians are for war—That they have lately held a general council, at which they determined to make peace with the United States; in conſequence of which they ſent to their different nations for all the priſoners they had, in order to deliver them up to Gen. Wayne on the 9th of February—That Girty and Elliot arriving at the council from Detroit, before the priſoners, informed the Indians that it was the wiſh of the Britiſh that they ſhould not make peace with the United States, and that if they would but proſecute the war, they ſhould be furniſhed from Detroit with arms, ammunition, proviſion, and cloathing, at the Big Falls of Glaize. Upon this information a number of the chiefs went to Detroit to confer with M'Kee, the Britiſh agent with the Indians, on the ſubject, and who confirmed to them what Girty and Elliot had promiſed. At the return of the chiefs to the council, they broke up, determined to proſecute the war with the utmoſt vigour.

Extract of a letter from Naſhville, dated the 8th of March.

"The Indians are very troubleſome in our country, they have killed a number of perſons, and the enſuing ſummer we much dread, as they appear to be on all quarters of our frontiers, though we have had ſucceſs with them lately. They killed a man not far from this place, and a party purſued them as far as the Tenneſſee, where they came up with them encamped, and killed eleven fellows and took two ſquaws priſoners, which was the whole of the party:—ſince which we have loſt ſeven men on our frontiers within about four weeks."

WINCHESTER, April 14.

The Knoxville Gazette of March 13, gives an account of Samuel Martin and James Ferguſon being lately killed by Indians, near Henry's ſtation.

It alſo contains information received from Seneca, South-Carolina, that the chiefs of the Valley Towns of the Cherokees have given aſſurances of their peaceful diſpoſition towards the United States: that the Lower Cherokees continue their determination for war; that the Upper Creeks, notwithſtanding their aſſurance to Mr. Seagrove to the contrary, are determined for war againſt the frontiers of the ſouthweſtern territory; and that Doublehead, of the Lower Cherokees, with his uſual activity, was lately recruiting a party to way-lay the Cumberland and Kentucky roads, and to harraſs Mero diſtrict.

PITTSBURGH, April 12.

Accounts from Cincinati, of the 15th of March inform us, that on the 4th, about 9 miles on this ſide Fort-Hamiiton, two waggons, one of them loaded with merchandize, belonging to Meſſrs. Smith and Findley, the other with quarter maſter ſtores, the waggoners were both killed, the teams captured, the waggons ſet on fire, and together with their loading entirely conſumed. Mr. Traverſe, owner of the waggons, was moſt inhumanly butchered.

BALTIMORE, April 17.

Yeſterday morning arrived here from Norfolk Citizen Conſul Moiſſonier, by whom we have been favored with the following pleaſing and important news:

On the day previous to the ſailing of the French fleet and convoy (which took place on the 15th inſt.) the ſloop of war L'Eveillee, commanded by Citizen Brilant, arrived in Hampton road from Rochfort, with diſpatches to Admiral Vanſtable and the French Miniſter at Philadelphia.

This veſſel left Rochfort the middle of February, and brings the agreeable intelligence of the retaking of Valenciennes, Fort Vauban (Fort Louis) and of the Auſtrian and Pruſſian garriſon being made priſoners of war. It was alſo hourly expected that Queſnoy and Conde would fall.

The French army were within a few miles of Mentz, and the combined army were croſſing the Rhine with the utmoſt precipitation.

In the laſt battle, previous to the raiſing of the ſiege of Landau, the combined army had loſt 20,000 men, 14,000 killed and wounded, and 6000 priſoners.

The rebellion of Vendee was finally quelled, and the rebels utterly exterminated.

The French cruiſers were very ſucceſsful, making daily a great number of valuable prizes, which they ſend into the harbours of Cherbourg, Havre and Breſt.

The French Republic have now ready for ſea 55 ſhips of the line, from 74 to 130 guns, and in May they expected to have 70 ſail, excluſive of the 15 ſail ſaved at Toulon.

By a letter from Cadiz, dated January 8, we learn, that a Spaniſh frigate had arrived in that port from Genoa, in 9 days, and touched at Barcelona, where it was reported that a ſuſpenſion of hoſtilities had taken place between the armies of France and Spain, for three months.

Juſt before the above ſloop of war left France, the Captain was informed that Conde had ſurrendered to the victorious French army.

It is with concern we inform the public, that General Rochambeau, after an heroic defence of Fort de la Convention, for 5 weeks, was obliged to ſurrender that important fortreſs, about the 23d of laſt month, to a force ſo vaſtly ſuperior, as entities him to the higheſt encomiums for his gallant reſiſtance.

Yeſterday afternoon arrived here, the ſchooner Sincerity, Simon White, maſter, in 17 days from St. Euſtatius, with whom came paſſengers, Fullver Skipwith, Eſq; late Conſul to the French Windward Iſlands, Mr. John Purviance, of this town, Mr. William Johnſon, late Supercargo of the ſchooner Fame, Captain Hiram Rollins, late Maſter of the ſhip Neptune, belonging to Portſmouth, New-Hampſhire, Captain Obed Gardner, late Maſter of the brig Venus, Captain Joſeph Hubbard, late Maſter of the ſchooner Sewell, Captain Alexander Smith, late Maſter of the Schooner Harmony, Captain Robert Robertſon, late Maſter of the ſchooner Maria, the four laſt mentioned Captains belong to this port, all of whom have been robbed of their veſſels and property by Britiſh pirates.

Captain White was chaſed, off the Capes, by two Britiſh privateers.

The variety of oppreſſion and outrage, committed on the above individuals, in addition to the diſtreſſes and loſſes ſuffered by an infinitely greater number of their countrymen, are too numerous to be detailed in a ſingle paragraph; their violences among a multitude of others perhaps already known, it is hoped, will be ſufficiently felt to rouſe Americans into a juſt ſenſe of the tyranny and injuſtice they have ſo often received from thoſe many headed monſters in iniquity, the Engliſh; and ſtimulate the government of this country, to every exertion of a juſt and ample ſatisfaction on the power which has ſo baſely and perfidiouſly violated all the principles of juſtice and humanity.

Citizen Moiſſonnier, Vice-Conſul of the French Republic, returned to this town on Wedneſday night laſt, from Hampton, where he had been to arrange the paſſage of about 1500 French inhabitants of St. Domingo, on board of the French Convoy, commanded by Vice-Admiral Van Stable. He informs, that the Convoy ſailed on the 15th inſtant, after having been detained 10 days, by eaſterly winds—that the day previous to its ſailing, the French ſloop of war L'Eville, Captain Brilliant, arrived in Hampton Road, after a paſſage of 50 days, from Rochefort. The intelligence received by her ſtate the retaking of Valenciennes by the French, with the Auſtrian garriſon, who ſurrendered themſelves priſoners of War; and that it was conjectured that Queſnoy and Conde would be ſoon evacuated or taken---that the Republican army of the Rhine was at the Gates of Mentz, and the combined Armies were precipitately croſſing the Rhine---that the action near Landau had coſt them ſeven thouſand ſoldiers, who went over to the French, with eight thouſand killed, and five thouſand wounded and Priſoners, that the Spaniards had entirely evacuated Rouſillon, where treachery had introduced them, and, according to a letter from Cadiz, under date of the 8th of January, a ſuſpenſion of arms had taken place, for three months, between the French and Spaniards—that the French frigates were daily taking many prizes, and the French navy was augmenting wonderfully ---that in the three Ports of l'Orient, Rochefort, and Breſt, 55 ſail of large ſhips, from 130 to 74 Guns, were ready for Sea, and in May 70 more would then be ready, without reckoning the 15 ſhips ſaved at Toulon---that the army of La Vendee had been entirely exterminated —that Fort Louis and Fort Vauban were again occupied by the Republicans, the allied troops having evacuated them, without any loſs on the part of the French.

NEW YORK, April 20.

By a Gentleman juſt arrived from New-Port, we are informed, that on Tueſday evening arrived there from Martinique an Engliſh tranſport, having on board General the Count Rochambeau, with his ſuite, conſiſting of eight officers. The tranſport was convoyed by the Veſuvius bomb-ſhip, which left Newport the next morning. By the Captain of the tranſport we learn, that Fort Royal, Martinique, was attacked and carried on the 21ſt, and that Fort Bourbon capitulated on the 23d of March. In the Fort were 150 regular troops, and about 800 mulattoes. It was ſtipulated that the General and his Suite ſhould be ſent to America, and the troops to France.

The above Captain ſays, that Fort Bourbon ſurrendered in conſequence of the Engliſh having diſcovered and deſtroyed the pipes by which they received their water in the garriſon.

It was reported before the above veſſels failed, that a French fleet and troops had arrived ſomewhere in the Weſt Indies—and that the Engliſh were at preſent ill-manned, owing to their having garriſoned the forts they had taken with the ſailors.

The Comte de Rochambeau is expected in this City on his way to Philadelphia. The Veſuvius ſloop of war, we are told is returned to the Weſt Indies, and the Britania tranſport which brought his Suite from Martinico, is ſtill at Newport, Gen. Grey's army is gone againſt the iſland of Guadaloupe.

PHILADELPHIA, April 23.

The Senate on Saturday laſt concurred in the nomination of John Jay as Envoy Extraodinary to Great Britain. Ayes 18—Nays 8—as follow:

In the affirmative, Meſſrs, Langdon, Livermore, Strong, Cabot, Bradford, Foſter, Ellſworth, Bradley, King, Rutherfurd, Freilinhuyſen, Morris, Vining, Henry, Potts, Izard, Gunn, Jackſon—18.

In the negative, Meſſrs. Burr, Taylor, Munroe, Edwards, Brown, Hawkins, Martin, Butler—8.

A letter from a Merchant in London ſays, "Sorry I am to tell you I can ſee no proſpect of peace in Europe, but from appearances more tremendous wars and devaſtation, if poſſible, than has been."

A letter from Havre of the 24th Jan. to a gentleman in this city, informs that the National Convention has decreed the releaſe of the American ſhipping—but whether they will be permitted to depart, loaded or not, the letter does not ſay.

A paper of the 10th February, brought by Capt. Truxton, contains the Britiſh Miniſter's budget and ſpeech—from which it appears that the war againſt France is to be proſecuted with all the reſources of Great Britain. The miniſter ſays, they fight pro aris et focis—for their Altars and Fire Sides.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the Ambuſcade, dated Cheſapeak Bay, April 5, 2d year of the French Republic, one and indiviſible.

"We have made two cruiſes, but with little ſucceſs, having taken only three prizes, two of them Engliſh, and the other Spaniſh; we expect with impatience the New York convoy, and have orders to hold ourſelves in readineſs to ſail immdiately on their arrival.

"We have found many friends in the brave Americans of New-York. Thoſe of Norfolk and Hampton, have ſhewn us an attention no leſs flattering. We cannot quit the American ſhore without ſome regret, but ſhall have the pleaſing ſatisfaction on our arrival in France, of informing our countrymen of the friendly conduct of the Americans towards us.

"The late Triumphs of Liberty, however, will make our return doubly agreeable.

"The Frigate La Concorde, and a Corvettee, remain on this ſtation."

By the India, Capt. Ashmead, from Calcutta, papers are received, which inform, that Bencoolen was taken by the French; and that the ſhip Canton, of this port, was captured by a French privateer, called the Dumourier, and carried into the iſle of France, on ſuſpicion of having Engliſh property on board.

By Virtue of a Deed of Truſt from EDWARD STEVENSON, of Frederick county, to us the ſubſcribers, for the purpoſe of diſcharging the debts due by the ſaid Stevenſon, Notice is hereby given, that on Tueſday, the 6th day of May next, if not before ſold by private contract, will be expoſed to ſale, on the premiſes,

ALL that Tract of Land,

ſituate in Frederick county, called Stevenſon's Garden Reſurveyed, containing 1605 acres of land, more or leſs, lying on a branch of Little Pipe-creek, about 36 miles from Baltimore, 6 miles from Weſtminſter, 22 miles from Frederick-town, and about 50 miles from the federal city---The above will be divided into three or more parts to accommodate the purchaſers. It is ſufficient to ſay this land is generally eſteemed equal if not ſuperior to any tract of the ſame quantity in the ſtate of Maryland, being well adapted for raiſing Wheat or making Meadow. Mr. STEPHENSON, who lives on part of the land, will ſhew it to any perſon who may wiſh to view the ſame, together with the ſundry improvements, ſuch as barns, ſtables, orchards, &c.

Alſo at the ſame time and place will be ſold,

All that Tract of Land, ſituate in Frederick county, called Re-ſurvey on Dear-Bought Neglecter, containing 17 acres, more or leſs.

And on Monday, the 11th of May, will be ſold at Yates and Campbell's Vendue ſtore in Baltimore town, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, the ſundry following tracts of land, viz.

One undivided Moiety of Singry's Trouting Stream, containing 250 acres of land, more or leſs, on which is a good mill-ſeat, about 25 acres in good Timothy, and 100 more may eaſily be made, the ſoil of which is generally black, from one to four feet deep, ſituated in Baltimore county, on the York road, about 26 miles from Baltimore town.

All that Tract of Land, called That or Nothing, about 30 miles from Baltimore, nearly on the ſame road, and contains 385 acres of land, all in wood, on which is a good mill-ſeat, and upwards of 100 acres of meadow of the firſt quality may eaſily be made.

Stevenſon's Wolf Penn, lying on the ſame road, about 25 miles from Baltimore, and contains 108 acres of fertile land, on which is an excellent mill-ſeat, and 60 acres may be put into meadow of the firſt quality.

Molly's Induſtry, near Towſon's tavern, ſituated in ſaid county, about ſeven miles from Baltimore, lying on the main road to York, containing ten acres of land, on which is an excellent ſpring and orchard, and is well calculated for a ſummer retreat.

Plats of the above valuable property will be lodged with CHRISTOPHER JOHNSTON, and any application for terms of ſale, or other information reſpecting the premiſes, made to any of the ſubſcribers, in Baltimore-Town, will be duly attended to.

Should the above property prove inſufficient to ſatisfy the claims of EDWARD STEVENSON's creditors, there will be alſo ſold 25 head of horſes, breeding mares and colts; 28 head of horned cattle; alſo ſheep, hogs, three ſtills, two waggons, a quantity of wheat and rye, &c. &c.

THOROWGOOD SMITH, RICHARD CATON, CHRISTOPHER JOHNSTON } Truſtees of Edward Stevenſon.

Baltimore, December, 1793.

To be ſold, by public vendue,

on the 19th day of May next, and to continue from day to day until the whole be ſold,

HORSES and colts, amongſt which are ſeveral promiſing blooded colts, upwards of forty head of cows and young cattle, ſheep, hogs, and a large variety of houſhold furniture, with many other articles too tedious to mention.

Alſo, at the ſame time and place, will be ſold, ſeveral tracts of land in William and Lower Saucon townſhips, Northampton county.

Likewiſe to be rented, the plantation whereon the ſubſcriber lives, for the term of the natural life of Joſeph Galloway, Eſq; under certain reſtrictions and reſervations.

And alſo to be ſold, at ſaid vendue, a large quantity of grain in the ground.

Due attendance and reaſonable credit will be given, by

RICHARD BACKHOUSE.

N. B. The ſubſcriber's ſon will remain at his late tan-yard until next fall, and will have all kinds of tanned leather to ſell during the ſaid time.

TO BE SOLD,

And immediate poſſeſſion given,

SIXTEEN acres of good Upland and Marſh, adjoining the Corporation Ferry, on Schuylkill, the weſt ſide. There are on the ſaid land a good ſtone houſe, frame ſtable, and a well of good water near the door. For terms of Sale, apply to the ſubſcriber, living two miles weſt of ſaid premiſes, near the Marſhal Road.

The title indiſputable.

WILLIAM BISPHAM.

By JAMES KINSEY, Esq;
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey;

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT upon the application of William Coxe, Esq; of the city of Burlington, and Rachel his wife, late Rachel Smith, the only daughter and heir at law of Richard Smith, late of the same place, deceased, the eldest brother of William Smith, of the city of Burlington, also deceased, who claim two undivided fifth parts of all the TRACTS and PARCELS of LAND herein after mentioned and described---that is to say,

A Tract of Land at Roxbury, in the county of Morris and state of New-Jersey, devised to William Smith, deceased, by his father, and afterwards released or conveyed to him by Asa Beck and wife, by deed bearing date November the thirteenth, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-three---containing, or supposed to contain two hundred and fifteen acres, more or less, now or late in the possession of Adam Reinhart and Adam Shenckles.

A Tract of Land, at or near Rocksteticus iron-works, in Hunterdon county, conveyed unto the same William Smith, deceased, by Robert Smith, by deed bearing date on or about the eleventh day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-three---containing one hundred acres, more or less.

A Tract or Piece of Land, at a place called Roberts's Meadow, in Burlington county, on the road from Mountholly to Little Egg-Harbour, conveyed to the same William Smith, deceased, by a certain George Wells and wife, by deed dated on or about the sixteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine-----containing nineteen acres, more or less.

Sixty-three acres and three quarters of an acre of Land, at, near or on Bass River, Burlington county, conveyed to William Smith, deceased, by the commissioners of the loan-office of the same county, by deed dated on or about the second day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety, be the same more or less.

A Tract of Land, lying or supposed to lie in the township of Northampton, Burlington county, on or near the waters of Tulpehocken-creek and Cranberry-run---containing one thousand and sixteen acres, more or less; surveyed and recorded, as by certificate dated on or about the eighteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-six, in the surveyor general's office at Burlington, in book V, fol. 122.

A Tract of Land, lying in the township of Little Egg-Harbour, Burlington county, on or near the waters of Leake's-creek and Wading-river, and near to or adjoining lands now or late John Darnell's; surveyed and recorded in surveyor general's-office at Burlington, in book T, fol. 42, 43---containing, or supposed to contain ninety-eight acres, more or less.

A Tract of Land, at or near the waters of Merrygold Branch of Wading-river, in Little Egg-Harbour township, Burlington county, near to or adjoining lands surveyed to one Baker, and lands surveyed to John Ridgway, recorded in surveyor-general's office at Burlington, in book R, fol. 59 - -containing fifteen acres, three roods and twenty-seven perches, more or less.

A Tract of Land in the same township of Little Egg-Harbour, county of Burlington, on the east side of Bass River, opposite to William Grant's landing and dwelling-house, surveyed to William Smith, deceased, and recorded in the same office, in book U, fol. 140--containing fifty seven acres, more or less.

A Tract of Land in Little Egg Harbour township, Burlington county, on or near Beaver Run, adjoining to a survey, called the Six Partner's Survey; surveyed to the same William Smith, and recorded in the same office in book W, fol. 65---containing forty-two and an half acres, more or less.

A Tract of Land in Northampton township, Burlington county, on the road from Roberts's Meadow to Little Egg-Harbour, or near thereto, and near or adjoining lands surveyed for John Lee, John Bispham, Taunton Earle and Thomas Earle; surveyed for the same William Smith, and recorded in book T, fol. 316, 317 - -containing nineteen acres and three quarters of an acre, more or less.

A Tract of Land in Northampton township, Burlington county, near to the road leading from Ayres or Eyres Town to Restore Shinn's mill, near to or adjoining lands surveyed to Joseph Burr, Micajah Willis, or Wills, and David Briggs, and on or near the waters of Batsto-creek; surveyed to the said William Smith, and recorded in the same surveyor's office, at Burlington, in book T, fol. 329, 330 - -containing two hundred and ninety-three acres, more or less.

A Tract of Land in the township of Little Egg-Harbour, Burlington county, near or adjoining to Abel Gale's plantation; surveyed and returned to the same William Smith, and recorded in the same office in book W, fol. 260, containing sixty-one acres and forty hundredths of an acre, more or less.

A Tract of Land in the township of Northampton, Burlington county, near or adjoining to lands surveyed to Vincent Leeds, on the southerly side of Haines's mill road, about sixty five links distant; surveyed to William Smith, and recorded in book U, fol. 156 - -containing fourteen acres, two roods and eleven perches, more or less.

A Piece of Land in Little Egg-Harbour township, Burlington county, near or adjoining to lands formerly surveyed to one Rogers, and now in the possession of Dr. Stacy Budd, on the road leading from Joseph Gale's to Philadelphia; surveyed to the same William Smith, and recorded in book W, fol. 211; containing six acres and one quarter, more or less.

A Tract of Land on the east side of Merrygold Branch of Wading River, near the road from Little Egg-Harbour to the great bridge over said river; surveyed for the said William Smith, and recorded in book K, fol. 341; containing twelve acres and twenty perches, more or less.

A Piece of Land in Little Egg-Harbour township, Burlington county, about eight chains to the eastward of the road that leads from Little Egg-Harbour to the Great Bridge; surveyed for the same William Smith, and recorded in surveyor's office in book K, fol. 340; containing four acres and five-tenths of an acre, more or less; and is about ten chains from twenty-three acres of cedar swamp surveyed to the said William Smith.

A Tract of Cedar Swamp, containing twenty-three acres and two roods of land, including a swamp called the Half-Moon Swamp, in Egg-Harbour township, Burlington county, more or less, adjoining lands surveyed to David Gale, on the east side of Wading River; surveyed to William Smith, and recorded in book K, fol. 342.

A Tract on the west branch of Bass River, Egg-Harbour township, Burlington county, near to and including Baker's mill and mill-pond; surveyed to William Smith, and recorded in book N, fol. 363; containing sixty three acres of land, more or less.

A Tract in Little Egg-Harbour township, Burlington county, between Baker's mill, a branch of Bass River and Andrews's mill-creek; surveyed to William Smith, and recorded in book O, fol. 28; containing eight acres of pine land, more or less.

A Tract of Pine Land in Egg-Harbour township, Burlington county, on the north side of Job's branch of Bass River; surveyed to William Smith, and recorded in book O, fol. 27, 28; containing thirty eight acres, more or less.

A Tract of Land in Little Egg-Harbour township, Burlington county, on the main East Branch of Bass River, on the road leading from Egg-Harbour and near to the bridge over the said East Branch; surveyed to said William Smith, and recorded in book O, fol. 87, 88; containing ninety-four acres, more or less.

A Tract of Land on the West Branch of Bass River, near to the head of Baker's mill-pond, and adjoining to Baker's mill-tract; surveyed to William Smith, and recorded in book O, fol. 88, 89; containing thirty-three acres, one rood and twenty perches, more or less.

A Tract of Cedar Swamp and Pine Land in the township of Little Egg-Harbour, Burlington county, on or near Willett's Creek or Ives's Branch of Wading River, a little above the upper bridge, on the road leading from Oswego to Baker's mill; surveyed for said William Smith, and recorded in book O, fol. 89, 90; containing twenty-six acres, two roods and twenty perches, more or less.

One-fourth part of five hundred and eighty-two acres of land in the township of Northampton, county of Burlington, on the waters of Tulpehocken Creek, called Friendship Neck; surveyed to and for the said William Smith, deceased, Aaron Wells and Thompson Neadle, and recorded in the same office in book T, fol. 155, 156.

Four-fifth parts of a survey of 810 acres in the township of Northampton aforesaid, on the west side of the road leading from Roberts's meadows to Tulpehocken mill, and adjoining the same 582 acres; surveyed to Abraham Hewlings, the same William Smith and James Esdall; four fifth parts whereof the same William Smith died seized of, in fee; which survey is recorded in book U, fol. 14, 15, in the same office.

One fourth part of 3000 acres of land, lying within a place called the Angle, and adjoining to the Station Point at the mouth of Mackhacomack, and to lands surveyed for Henry Hill and others, on the Delaware; surveyed to the said William Smith, Daniel Ellis, Thomas Rodman and Abraham Hewlings, and recorded in book T, fol. 153, in the office aforesaid.

A Tract of Land in the township and county of Gloucester, on the north side of the branch of Great Egg-Harbour river, called the Four Mile Branch, adjoining to lands surveyed to John Bispham and Samuel Murrell; surveyed to William Smith, and recorded in book U, fol. 157; containing one hundred acres, more or less.

A Tract of Land in Gloucester county, adjoining to lands surveyed to Peter Matson, on the road leading from Little Egg Harbour mill to Oldman's creek; surveyed to William Smith, and recorded in book V, fol. 451; containing ninety acres and sixty-four hundredths of an acre, more or less.

A Tract of Land in Deptford township and Gloucester county, joining to land surveyed to James Dilkes and Penn's one hundred and twenty-two acres of cedar swamp; surveyed to William Smith, and recorded in the surveyor's office in book W, fol. 135; lying three miles and a half from the glass-house, or thereabouts, and containing fifty acres, more or less.

A Tract of Land in the township and county of Gloucester, joining to John Bispham's mill-tract, and to lands surveyed to John Hider and Richard Smallwood; surveyed to William Smith, and recorded in book V, fol. 392, in surveyor-general's office; containing sixty acres and three quarters of an acre.

A Tract of Land in the township and county of Gloucester, on the westerly side of Great Egg-Harbour river, adjoining to land surveyed to Richard Arrell, also to land surveyed to William Smith, and recorded in the surveyor-general's office in book V, fol. 158; containing one hundred and sixty-seven acres and one quarter of an acre.

A Tract of Land in the township and county of Gloucester, on Prosser's Pond-branch of Great Egg-Harbour river, near to a road called Brown's road, and adjoining to lands surveyed to Thomas Hodgden and Richard Cheesman; surveyed to William Smith, and recorded in the surveyor's office in book V, fol. 391; containing one hundred and four acres and one quarter of an acre, more or less.

A Tract of Land in the township and county of Gloucester, on the Long-a coming Branch, near to a survey formerly made to Wright and Taylor; surveyed to William Smith, and recorded in the same office in book W, fol. 170; containing 118 acres, more or less.

A Tract of Land in the county of Gloucester, adjoining to lands of Jonathan Williams, near the head of a branch of Great Egg-Harbour river, called Middle Branch, which puts into Hospitality; surveyed to William Smith, and recorded in surveyor-general's office in book V, fol. 291; containing 210 acres and 20 perches.

A Mud Island in the river Delaware, a little above Petty's island, and lies opposite to or facing John Stone, Parr Willard and Thomas Hopkins's plantations; surveyed to William Smith, and recorded in the same office in book T, fol. 45; containing sixty acres, more or less.

A Mud Island or Flats in the river Delaware, near the last described sixty acres; surveyed to the same William Smith, and recorded in book T, fol. 156, 157; containing fifty-five acres, more or less.

A piece of Land in Great Egg-Harbour township, Gloucester county, on the waters of Pine Creek; surveyed to the said William Smith, and recorded in the same office in book H, fol. 80; containing five acres, more or less.

A Tract of Land in the township of Newtown, Sussex county, on the south side of Pawlin's Kill, adjoining southerly on lands formerly surveyed to Matthew Gardner; surveyed to William Smith, and recorded in the same office in book R, fol. 199, 200; containing 580 acres, more or less.

A Tract of Land in the township of Dover, county of Monmouth, on the south-east side of the main West Branch of Cedar Creek; surveyed to William Smith, and recorded in the same office in book W, fol. 215, 216; containing 904 acres, more or less.

A Tract of Land in the township of Dover, Monmouth county, on the waters of Cedar-Creek; surveyed to William Smith, and recorded in the same office in book W, fol. 35, 36---containing 294 and an half acres, more or less.

A Tract of Land in the township of Dover, county of Monmouth, on the west side of the westerly main branch of Cedar-Creek; surveyed to William Smith, and recorded in book W, fol. 35, in the same office---containing seventeen acres, more or less.

I have nominated JOSIAH FOSTER, Esq; of the township of Evesham; MOSES KEMPTON and JOHN BURR, of the township of Northampton, all of the county of Burlington, commissioners to divide the same tracts into equal shares or parts; and unless proper objections are stated to me, at my House in the city of Burlington, on the twenty-second day of May next, the said JOSIAH FOSTER, Esq; MOSES KEMPTON and JOHN BURR, will be appointed commissioners to make partition of the said lands and premises, pursuant to an act, entituled "An act for the more easy partition of lands "held by coparceners, joint tennants and ten-"nants in common," passed the eleventh day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine.

Given under my hand this 5th Day of March, Anno Domini 1794.

JAMES KINSEY.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of PATRICK ANDERSON, late of Charlestown, Chester county, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment; and all those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts properly attested, for settlement, to

JOHN LONGSRETH, AND ISAAC ANDERSON, } Executors.

March 29, 1794. ‡

LOST,

A Red Morocco Leather POCKET-BOOK,

CONTAINING sundry papers and accounts which can be of no use to any but the owner. Whoever has found the same, and will deliver it to Mr. WILLIAM BANKSON, No. 61, Arch-street, shall receive FOUR DOLLARS. April 1, 1794.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Waterford township, Gloucester county, and State of New-Jersey, on Sunday evening, the 9th inst. a mulatto man, named BOB, about twenty-four years and six months old, about five feet eight inches high; he has a scar on his chin, and is a stout well made fellow. Had on and took with him, a frock and trowsers of homespun walnut-coloured cloth, a coattee of light coloured ditto, waistcoat of striped ditto, coat, jacket and trowsers of olive coloured fustian, buckskin breeches, two pair of yarn, and one pair of worsted stocks and two pair of shoes, a pair of half boots, and a felt hat. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so that his master may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges if brought home.

ISAAC FISH.

February 10, 1794. *

District of Pennsylvania, to wit.

BE it remembered, that on the 25th day of February, in the eighteenth year of the Independence of the United States of America, READING HOWELL, of the said district, hath deposited in this office the title of a map, the right whereof he claims as author, in the words following, to wit,

"A map of the United States of America, "shewing or containing, the boundaries of "division lines of the different and respective "states (with their respective divisions into "counties, &c.) lakes, rivers and principal "creeks, mountains, canals, roads, portages "and communications, forts, cities, towns "and all other matter and things worthy of "insertion. Compiled from the best author-"rities, by

"READING HOWELL."

Philad. Feb. 26, 1794.

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entituled "An Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned.

SAMUEL CALDWELL, Clerk of the district of Pennsylvania.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS I, the subscriber inventor and sole patentee of the improvements in the art of manufacturing grain into flour or meal, some time in the year 1789, or 1790 and 1791, gave powers of attorney to Messrs. John and Joseph Evans, to dispose of licences for the use of the said machinery, upon certain terms, with which the said John and Joseph Evans have not complied; and whereas it appears, from credible information, that the said John Evans claims a right to a share of the said patent, particularly within the county of Lancaster, in this state, and the state of New-York, and under pretence of such right hath induced some unwary persons to purchase pretended licences of him, PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to all persons, that the said powers of attorney to the said John Evans and Joseph Evans are revoked, and are of no further force or effect; and all those who have purchased, or may purchase, such licences of the said John Evans, are hereby cautioned not to erect or make use of such machinery, otherwise they will be proceeded against as the law directs.

OLIVER EVANS.

Philad. March 14, 1794.

Samuel Howell, junr. & Co.

At their IRON STORES on Vine-street Wharf, Philadelphia, have for sale, on the lowest terms,

Hanover Pig Iron, Stoves and hollow Ware,
English, German and American Steel,
Bar, Sheet and Rolled Iron,
Nail and Spike Rods,
Tierce, Hogshead and Butt Hoops,
Ships' Cabouses and Cabin Stoves,
House and Smith Coal.

December 10th, 1793. tbcf.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable Plantation, situate in the township of Concord, in Delaware county; containing about 205 acres, whereon is a good dwelling-house, kitchen, barn, stables, and other out houses, a quantity of good meadow, a large orchard of good fruit, the whole of said farm under good fence. Any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms, by applying to the subscriber, living near the premises.

JOSEPH PENNELL.

March 12, 1794. *

CAUTION.

I THE subscriber, in Skippack, Perkiomin township, county of Montgomery, do hereby give NOTICE, that I bought a certain piece of land of HENRY HAUSE, and the said Henry Hause promised to give me a good and indisputable right and title, which he hath not yet done. I have given him ten bonds, each of 50 pounds, the first of which is due the 27th of May next, 1794, and the rest annually. I hereby forewarn all persons against purchasing any of said bonds, as I am determined not to pay any of them till he performs his promise.

HENRY HALDEMAN.

March 7, 1794. *

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Johnson, late of Germantown, in the county of Philadelphia, deceased, are desired to make speedy payment (particularly those who are in arrearages for interest money due on mortgage, bond, &c.) and those having any demands against said estate, are requested to produce their accounts to the subscribers,

JOHN JOHNSON,
JOSEPH JOHNSON,
THOMAS NORTON,
JOHN JOHNSON, son of Joseph, } Executors.

Third Month 24, 1794. ¶

Six Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, an apprentice boy, about 17 years of age, named GEORGE WASHINGTON RICHARDS, five feet five inches high, of a dark complexion, has an impediment in his speech, by trade a cordwainer, he has stole his indentures, and a set of shoemakers tools, shoes and other cloathing, the property of said master. Whoever takes up said runaway, and secures him in any gaol, so that his master may have him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

THOMAS CLAYPOLE.

Pittsgrove, Salem county, 11th March 1794.

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APRIL, 1794.] THE [NUMBER 3328.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, 1794.

Monday arrived the Ship William Penn, Captain Dale, from London. By this veſſel we have London Papers to the 14th of March, inſtamo, from which the following Intelligence is extracted.

PARIS, Feb. 27.

IN the markets of the 25th and 26th, there was an entire want of ſeveral of the indiſpenſable articles of life. Some of the ſections made a proclamation by the ſound of trumpet, inviting the citizens to leave the butcher's meat for the ſick, women in child-bed, and wet-nurſes. Under the old regiment, more than half the kingdom was ſupported by fiſh during Lent according to the rites of the ci-devant religion. Now, when an attempt is made to introduce a conformity to this regulation, it is found to be impoſſible, becauſe the peaſants, from the very commencement of the revolution, having been allowed to cut through the banks of the ponds and lakes, theſe have no longer been kept up and the fiſh, that abundant ſource of ſupply, is conſequently deſtroyed. This deficiency muſt be ſupplied by meat, and this becomes one of the many cauſes of the preſent ſcarcity.

We wait impatiently the news from Breſt, for which place Jean-Bon St. Andre has ſet out from hence very precipitately.

By a decree of the Convention, all the ci-devant nobles have been apprehended and impriſoned in the departments of Pas-de Calais and the north.

Twenty three convoys have juſt left this metropolis for the different armies.

Rosriot, the Commandant General, has juſt ordered Tiron, formerly an aid-de-camp of the armed force of Paris, to be apprehended wherever he can be found.

In an addreſs preſented to the Commune, the Section of Indiviſibility has made the following ſtatement reſpecting the ſituation of the priſons:

"The priſons are no other than ſo many pleaſurable reſidences. Choice entertainments, the moſt exquiſite food, delicious wines, muſic, concerts, plays, promenades, ſuſpicious aſſemblages, unlawful converſations—ſuch are the enjoyments and amuſements of the priſoners.—They have even contrived to convey into the jails, cattle, game, tame fowls, &c. It is for them alone, that the nouriſhing animal ſheds his blood, while the Sans Culottes, who, with their own blood have cemented the baſis of our holy liberty, can obtain theſe articles of ſupport at no price whatever, or if they do procure them now and then, it is not until the trader, as counter-revolutionary as our open enemies, has inſolently complained of the maximum. To theſe good people the butcher's ſhops are ſhut. The pork-ſeller has no longer any meat to diſpoſe of; the grocers have neither oil nor ſugar; nor do the cows, as heretofore, ſupply milk for uſe, or for the making of butter; the hens have ceaſed to lay their eggs; and, finally, the earth no longer yields up her fruits and her productions."

The Adminiſtration of Police is accuſed of ſharing in, and tolerating theſe abuſes.

The Section of Indiviſibility followed up its addreſs by a reſolution to demand of the Convention, the tranſportation out of Paris of thoſe imprisoned on ſuſpicion; the ſequeſtration of their effects till two years after peace; and a prohibition againſt any one entering the houſes in which they are to be confined in the provinces, or correſponding with them. After the ſequeſtration of their goods and revenues, the Section propoſed that they ſhould have three livres a day for their ſupport, and ſhould have but one common lodging with the indigent perſons who might be confined in the ſame houſes.

The Section alſo propoſed, that the Municipality or Adminiſtrators of Supply ſhall furniſh the cattle and other animals to the butchers, poulterers, &c. who ſhall be allowed to ſell no more than half a pound of fleſh daily to each citizen, who for that effect is to be provided by the Committees with a certificate, as in the caſe of bread; &c.

This buſineſs being ended, a long diſcuſſion aroſe, during which it was obſerved, that for upwards of four months the Police had not granted permiſſion to any one to viſit thoſe who are impriſoned on ſuſpicion; and that for ſeveral days, not one ounce of meat had been carried to the priſons, unleſs for the ſick.

Letters from Cambray ſtate, that the armies of the Republic will be ſpeedily in motion, and that the poſts between Cambray and Bouchain have been reinforced by a conſiderable number of troops. There ſeems to be an idea of re-eſtabliſhing the camp of Cæſar. They add, that the enemy have not advanced their patroles, inſomuch that the road to St. Quentin was entirely free; and that they hope to ſee ſoon the tricoloured flag on the walls of Va enciennes, Queſnoy, and Conde.

From Straſbourg we learn, that all the leaden coffins have been dug up there to convert into bullets. The dead bodies, not yet decayed, were, on this occaſion, ordered to be conſumed by quick-lime.

Our advices from Perpignan ſtate, that the Spaniſh General Ricardos has thrown up ſtrong entrenchments wherever he has obtained any ground by conqueſt, and that the Sans-Culotte Peyron has been appointed Commandant of Perpignan.

At Bourdeaux, the Repreſentatives Techer, and Iſabeau have impriſoned ſeveral Members of the Committee of Surveillance.

We learn from Metz, that the Commune there has framed a reſolution that the butchers who ſhall diſcontinue their trade, ſhall be confined till peace. And letters from Toulon mention, that the Republic of Genoa has declared war againſt the Kings of England and Sardinia, and that 10,000 men, armed and diſciplined, are waiting there for the expected junction of the French. It is added, that Genoa is to ſupply Toulon with 6000 ſailors, and that a conſiderable number of waggons and mules have been ſent from Nice in queſt of corn, the Engliſh men of war keeping a ſtrict watch over the port.

We learn from Dunkirk, that the talk of a deſcent on England prevails in every part of the Weſt Coaſt, where they pant to attack proud Albion, and revenge the crimes of Pitt. From L'Orient our advices ſtate, that the moſt earneſt preparations are making for a deſcent on England.

On the 27th, the guillotine ſtruck off ſixteen heads. The victims were men and women of the lower ranks.

The ci-devant Cardinal de Brienne, Archbiſhop of Sens, one of the Fathers of the Conſtitutional Church, diſtinguiſhed by his intrigues, and by his connection with the pretended philoſophers, whoſe harangues have contributed ſo much to the deſtruction of France has juſt anticipated the puniſhment of the guillotine, by dying in his bed.

Addreſſes, out of all number, are daily handed to the Convention, praying it not to liſten to terms of peace, till all the tyrants of the earth have bit the duſt. The moſt remarkable is that from Rochelle, which contains the following paſſage:—

"Let us place Kings in the ſtate we are in—let us ſuppoſe them to have been favoured by victory; we aſk the Univerſe, would thoſe deſpots have thought to have ever ſhed blood enough to aſſuage their rage? No!——Manes, death, maſſacre, fire covering all France. Irons! Irons! the Republic deſtroyed!—Let us tremble at thoſe images. No—no truce with the tyrants of nations. Let 100,000 Sans-Culottes go over, and deal their blows in England. Yes! London muſt become a Carthage for us—and let triumphant Liberty inſcribe in her records the united names of England and France."

Billaud de Varrennes, member of the committee of Public Welfare, has ſet out for the army of the North, which may be conſidered as the ſignal of the beginning of the operations in that quarter.

The ſection of Mutius Sævola at Paris, has preſented to the Revolutionary Section, of which Boſton, a very promiſing young man, is Preſident, a reſolution, by which that Section demands the removal of the priſoners in the Temple to the priſons of the Conciergerie, in order to put an end to a difficult and expenſive ſervice, and to treat the priſoners of the Temple with the ſame principle of Equality which ought to prevail among all other priſoners. As ſoon as the Spokeſman had finiſhed his addreſs, all the members of the Revolutionary Section roſe, as it were, by a ſpontaneous movement, to adhere to a reſolution which becomes the principles of Equality.

The Cardinal de Lomenie, formerly Arch-Biſhop of Sens, lately died in that city.

Rouſin denounced a new faction in the Convention, which, he ſaid, was worſe than the Briſſotine party; and denounced Philippeaux as an oppreſſor of the Patriots. The Cordeliers then took the Reſolution to appoint Commiſſioners to collect the different charges againſt the new faction, and to read their names in its ſittings.

The Republicans took lately 200 waggons, laden with forage, in the environs of Chateau and Cambray.

The lateſt letters from Perpignan ſtate, that the Spaniſh General Ricardos is taking every meaſure to ſecure to Spain the conqueſts which he made in Rouſillon.

The army of the North occupies the moſt advageous poſitions. Republican troops occupy three principal camps, one between St. Quentin and Gurſe, another near Cambray, and a third under the walls of Landrecies.

The grand total of priſoners in the different goals of Paris, amounts to 5866.

VIENNA, February 16.

His Imperial Majeſty has within theſe few days aſſiſted at all the deliberations of the Aulick Council of War, from whence we preſume that their object was of great importance. The Emperor has expreſſed himſelf very well ſatisfied with the accounts given by General Wurmſer reſpecting the operations of his campaign on the Rhine, and it is thought that General will be promoted to the rank of Field Marſhal. He will return ſhortly to the army in Germany, which is to be augmented to 60,000 men.

Previous to the opening of the next campaign, a declaration is to be addreſſed to the French nation in the name of the coaleſced powers; it is drawn up by the Baron de Feltz.

The Porte had hitherto avoided giving an anſwer to the coaleſced powers touching their intentions with regard to France, but we are now aſſured, that the Grand Vizir, Nachib Effendi, has cauſed it to be declared by the chief Secretary of the Divan, that the Grand Signior would invariably adhere to the principles of a ſtrict neutrality, and would not ſuffer any captures to be made in his ſeas, or ſold in his ports.

Feb. 18. The aſpect of affairs between Ruſſia and the Porte becomes more ſerious daily. Poland alſo ſeems again to have attracted the attention of the Empreſs, and freſh military preparations are making in her empire. M. de Sievers has been recalled from Warſaw.

LEGHORN, Feb. 14.

The Agamemnon a Britiſh ſhip of the line of 74 guns, arrived in this port from the gulph of St. Florenzo, in Corſica, with diſpatches. She was accompanied by a cutter, belonging to Lord Hood's ſquadron.

The particulars which we lately gave reſpecting Corſica, are now fully confirmed. A cutter which came to anchor here, having juſt left St. Florenza, brings intelligence, that on account of a heavy tempeſt, the Britiſh ſquadron was obliged to quit the coaſt of Corſica, and put to ſea. The fort of La Mortolla was then attacked by the Britiſh troops, and by the Corſicans of the party of Paoli. This fort at firſt made a violent reſiſtance; and having poured red hot balls upon the Britiſh ſhips, the Fortitude, of 74 guns, was much damaged, as the fire caught ſome of her powder ſtore, wounded many of the crew, and killed ſeveral. The Engliſh then erected a battery on the heights which command fort Mortella; and having begun a moſt violent cannonade, the French commandant was obliged to capitulate.

This conqueſt coſt the Engliſh 8 men killed and 50 wounded.

With regard to Foatrali, it is not yet known whether the expedition againſt that place was equally ſucceſsful.

There is farther intelligence, that the Britiſh are occupied in erecting batteries againſt St. Florenzo; and that place being ſtrong, and well provided with proviſions and ammunition, it appears that it will be beſieged in form, as the Britiſh commanders do not intend to take it by ſtorm. Mean while the fleet will ſecond the operation of the land forces, by entering the gulph of St. Florenzo.

PETERSBURGH, February 7.

All the officers abſent from their regiments have received orders to join their corps before the end of March, and the Admirals of the Black Sea, the Sieurs Mordwinaff, Ribas, and Woinowibch, have left this place to take their reſpective ſtations.

LEYDEN, March 5.

The news from the Empire does not contain any fact or article worth mentioning.

Various are the conjectures on the arrival of the Commiſſioners from France reſpecting their errand; but more at the kind reception they met with at Mayence and at Frankfort, at which latter place the Pruſſian General Kalkreuth behaves to two of them in a moſt diſtinguiſhed manner.

It appears the French army on the Rhine, under General Michaud, is poſted to act purely on the defenſive, owing to the great detachments drawn from him, which have joined Pichegru, to act againſt the Combined Armies in a maſs in Flanders.

WARSAW, February 15.

The Ruſſian troops of the Ukraine and Podolia are in motion, as alſo thoſe who are quartered in Tartary; they are making diſpoſitions which ſeem to announce a ſpeedy war with the Turks; and unfortunately our advices from Conſtantinople give us room to believe peace will ſoon be at an end between thoſe two powers.

The lateſt advices from Conſtantinople leave no room to doubt, that the Empreſs of Ruſſia conſiders the preſent ſtate of Europe as favourable to the execution of her deſigns againſt the Turkiſh empire. The Ruſſian Ambaſſador has communicated to the Divan, "that his miſtreſs inſiſts on an embargo being laid on all French veſſels in the Turkiſh ports; and that he has alſo poſitive orders to demand a declaration of war from the Grand Signor, againſt that rebellious nation; the refuſal of which will be conſidered as a declaration of war againſt the Empreſs,"—Nothing farther is yet known, than that the Ottoman Goverment is determined to ſupport their independency, by treating with juſt contempt the mandates of foreign Sovereigns.

At Namur, which is at preſent defended by Dutch troops, who unfortunately entered it ſome time before the Auſtrians, under the command of General Beaulieu, marched towards Luxembourg; there were continual bickerings, in which at leaſt one hundred lives were loſt on both ſides. There is a rooted antipathy between the two nations. The Auſtrians hold Batavian valour in contempt, while the Dutch attribute to Auſtria politics the preſent ſanguinary war. The conteſts between the officers of the reſpective nations were pretty equally balanced, but the advantage between the privates was clearly on the ſide of the Dutch.

A letter from Mons, inſerted in the Journal General de la Guerre, brings accounts from the Royaliſts of the weſt of a very late date, in which it is ſaid that the chriſtian army continues in its courſe, in three ſtrong columns; to oppoſe the progreſs of which, all the youth able to carry arms of any kind, have been put in a ſtate of requiſition.

Another letter from Rouen, of the date of the 22d of February, ſpeaks of a new aſſemblage of mal-contents in the neighbourhood of Dieppe, who are making arrangements with a view to act in concert with the main body of the Royaliſts,

At Nancy ſeveral boys, not above 9 or 10 years of age, are ſerving in the National Guard, with arms in proportion to their ſize. There is alſo a general order for taking up all the coffins that have any metal upon them, and deſtroying the bodies with quick lime.

Several traits of the generoſity and humanity of the French ſoldiers towards the unfortunate inhabitants of Deux Ponts, are very warmly ſpoken of in the German papers, many of the former thinking the orders of the officers to ſeize every thing, even the kitchen furniture of the inhabitants, too ſevere, had defended the people they were billeted upon, at the hazard of their own lives.

COURTRAY, March 7.

Every thing as yet remains quiet on the frontier, though we have remained in daily expectations of an attack from the enemy. His Royal Highneſs the Duke of York arrived on the night of Wedneſday laſt, from England, and the detachment of foot guards are expected to-morrow from Thurout, where they arrived this day. The 37th regiment, under the command of Sir Charles Roſs, Bart. marches from hence this morning, to the advanced poſt of Menin, and his quarters will be occupied by this detachment. The 53d regiment, from Haerlebeke, and 14th from Oudenarde, are alſo to be ſtationed at Menin. The latter are to be relieved by a regiment of Hanoverians from thence.

PORTSMOUTH, March 10.

It is reported, that the French fleet is out; it is certain that there are five or ſix heavy frigates cruizing at the mouth of the Channel.

LONDON, March 1.

The drafts from the guards, intended as a reinforcement to our army in Flanders, marched this morning, in high ſpirits for Greenwich, to embark for Oſtend. Thoſe from the 1ſt and 3d regiments marched from the parade in St. James's Park: the draft from the Coldſtream joined them in St. Georges Field. Sir Gerome Fitzpatrick, who attends their embarkation, will have the ſatisfaction of ſeeing that the navy board have adopted his ideas reſpecting the fitting out of the tranſports. By this plan, the air will be kept pure: the ſpaces between decks, are rendered more commodious, and cleanlineſs completely eſtabliſhed.

The greateſt exertions are making by government, to complete the fleet of flat-bottomed barges that have been lately hired into the public ſervice. A number of maſters and ſeamen, accuſtomed to the coaſting trade, have been engaged to navigate them.

March 11.

Yeſterday a full board was held at the Admiralty office, when ſix flat-bottomed boats, which are to carry 18 guns and mortars each, were ordered to be got ready for commiſſion.

The Duke of York is to have ſix more Engliſh regiments from Ireland, the 12th, 53d, 35th, 38th, 41ſt, and 55th.

All veſſels laden with corn, naval or military ſtores, particularly thoſe bound from Denmark or Norway, which are liable to the ſuſpicion of being intended for France, are ordered by the Lords of the Admiralty to be taken by his Majeſty's ſhips and brought into port.

March 8.

Yeſterday arrived ſeveral letters and papers from the Continent, of a very recent date. Our Paris Gazettes reach down to the 27th ult. but, excepting the univerſal cry for Proviſions, the extreme want of which is publickly declared in the Convention and in the clubs, there is no particular news.

The deſertions from the French Northern army are more numerous every day; and all deſerters agree in one point, that this army is very deſtitute of Proviſions.

It was yeſterday rumoured at the Weſt end of the town, that Danton and Robeſpierre had fled from Paris, as they had begun to find themſelves a little uneaſy there; but we could not trace the report of their flight to any clear and ſatisfactory ſource of communication from the other ſide of the Channel.

Letters from Switzerland confirm the report of an uncommon armament in that quarter; and by other accounts from the Continent it is ſaid, that all the operations of the Pruſſian army are actually ſuſpended till the Diet at Ratiſbon has determined upon the King of Pruſſia's late propoſals

In the laſt ſitting of the Cordeliers at Paris the publication of a new Journal, called the Friend of the People, was agreed on, to enlighten the diſtant Departments, in the room of ſending colonies of Patriots from Paris.

The 25th Regiment doing garriſon duty at Cork, and the 23d, quartered at Kinſale, have received orders to embark, and are, with the 22d and 41ſt Regiments, now on board the tranſports at Cove, to ſail immediately for the Weſt-Indies.

The John, Shaw, from London to Jamaica, is put into Falmouth, after having been boarded by a French frigate of 40 guns (three more in company,) about five leagues S. W. of the Lizard, and eſcaped by ſhewing American colours, &c.

The Favourite, Bradley, of Liverpool, was well at St. Euſtatia on the 19th of January; had taken ten prizes; three were ſent to Montſerrat, and ſeven to St. Kitt's.

Among other ſcarcities at Paris, that of ſoot has been complained of from the department of Mont Blanc; the want of it is ſaid to be felt at the cannon founderies. In conſequence, all the citizens have been invited to have their chimnies ſwept. In the diſtrict of Havre-de-Grace, ſuch perſons as refuſe to ſow lands with potatoes and pulſe, are to have their eſtates put under requiſition. At Angers, Cooks, Innkeepers, &c. are ordered not to charge above 40 ſous for an entertainment.

The markets at Briſtol are at preſent higher, taking all articles of food upon an average, than can be remembered. The prices are, beef and mutton, from 4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d. and from 5s 4d. to 6s. per ſtone; ſucking pigs, from Wales, are advanced from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 9d. each: and all kinds of poultry are dearer in a like proportion ſalmon ſells at 4d. per lb.

A Dutch mail arrived this morning; According to this, nothing new has occurred upon the Rhine. The French Commiſſaries ſtill remained at Franckfort, and one of them, it has been obſerved, has been obſerved, has been treated with particular reſpect by the Pruſſian General Kalkreuth. On the other hand, all accounts agree, that a rupture between the Empreſs of Ruſſia and the Turks is inevitable. Several of her Admirals, and other officers, having ſet off for the Ports in the Black Sea. The ſtorm cannot long be avoided.

In the preſent war, more than in any preceding one it is the particular intereſt of every good ſubject to come forward in the zealous ſupport of the Government, ſince the object of it is of no leſs magnitude than the defence of our Conſtitution, and the protection of our property againſt the ambitious and devaſtating plans of the ferocious Jacobins. It is therefore the duty of every one to lend a helping hand, as far as he may have ability, towards the augmentation both of the militia and the regular forces. Every expedient ought to be employed to procure Citizen ſoldiers, and to convince them that they are about to take the field for the defence of their families, their property, their laws, and whatever can be dear to them.

Letters from Flanders mention, that Billaud de Varennes is arrived at the French army of the North, as the Commiſſioner from the Convention.

After the ſenſe of Parliament had been repeatedly taken on the ſame ſubject, it was rather a waſte of time in Mr. Whitbread again to bring forward a Motion for Peace. He well knew that the voice of Parliament and the voice of the People were for continuing the War, until the hordes of ſavages which now tyrannize in all parts of France, are ſubdued into a ſyſtem of Reaſon, and that his attempt muſt meet with a moſt complete overthrow.

Our letters from Plymouth, received yeſterday, ſtate, that Admiral Cotton, in conſequence of advices from Falmouth, that four French frigates were cruizing a few leagues ſouth of the Lizard, has ordered the following ſhips immediately to ſail in queſt of them—the Dictator, of 64 guns, Capt. Dodd; the Argonaut, 64 guns, Capt Aylmer; the Africa, 64 guns, Capt. Hyme, and the Fairy ſloop, of 18 guns.

March 13.

An article from Franckfort appears in a German paper brought by the laſt mail, ſtating, that the Circle at Suabia had met at Ulm, upon the King of Pruſſia's late propoſals, with which they had abſolutely refuſed to comply.

From Bradenburgh ſeveral circumſtances are mentioned, as indicating that the king of Pruſſia will go no more to the Rhine; to which it is added, that according to all report, that Monarch will not ſuffer a ſingle recruit to go to the army, till the ſubſidies which he has demanded are forth-coming.

The Regent of Sweden has reſolved to equip a ſquadron of eight ſail of the line, and four frigates, to act in conjunction with that of Denmark, for the protection of the trade, and for cauſing reſpect to be paid to the neutrality of both kingdoms; the united ſquadrons will make up a fleet of 20 ſail of the line, independent of frigates. This meaſure by no means breathes good will to the concert of Princes againſt France.

A new memorial has been diſpatched to the Daniſh Court, to demand an explicit anſwer reſpecting the intentions of Denmark, with reſpect to the French Republic. The reaſon of this is ſtated to be, that a Daniſh veſſel, bound from Copenhagen to France, being lately captured by one of the cruizers. Some of the ſtores on board were found to bear a mark, as having belonged to the Royal arſenals of that kingdom.

March 14.

Letters from Genoa of the 8th ult. ſtate the arrival of a Britiſh meſſenger in the harbour, with orders from the court of London to Admiral Lord Hood to raiſe the blockade, which has been done accordingly.

The port of Leghorn is now quite full of ſhips, which very lately came thither from Genoa.

The French have ſpread themſelves into Auſtrian Luxembourg, either to cauſe a diverſion, or to form a cordon round that important fortreſs, which is its capital. The ſtate of the armies on the Rhine and in Flanders continue unvaried. On the French ſide, we are certified by ingenious cruelty of new decrees and proviſions, that the deſertions from the troops of the maſs are numerous and alarming. Every thing is ſtill quiet, but the ſky is low and heavy the element is ſmooth, but a hollow roar vibrates on the ear, and the agitation of the air prepares us for the burſting of the cloud and the violence of the whirlwind.

NOTE.

From the Secretary of State of the Republic of Genoa, to the Britiſh Conſul.

Mr. Conſul,

I am ordered by the moſt Serene Government of Genoa, to ſtate to you the extreme uneaſineſs with which they ſee the daily difficulties and obſtacles which are thrown in the way of the Genoeſe merchants, and all thoſe who, under the protection of the Neutrality of the Republic, are employed in this uſeful and honourable employment.

I am further ordered to ſignify to you, the ſurpriſe and grief which have been communicated to the mind of the moſt Serene Government by the events of that day, on which hoſtile practices were practiſed with a violation of the Genoeſe territory.

The moſt impartial conduct, and the moſt exact neutrality—a neutrality, ſo advantageous to the Britiſh ſhips in the port of Genoa, afforded the moſt Serene Government, ſtrong grounds to expect from Great Britain, treatment of a very different nature.

I am commanded, Sir, to declare to you, that whenever the Engliſh veſſels ſhall endeavor to chaſe any ſhips within the reach of the cannon of the forts, they will immediately be fired at, conformably to the edict of neutrality, and to the univerſally acknowledged Rights of Nations.

The Moſt Serene government deſires, that you will communicate theſe determinations to the Britiſh Miniſter Mr. Drake, in order that they may be tranſmitted to his Court, from which, a full reparation for the aggreſſions committed by its Marine Commanders, is expected.

Signed The Secretary of State of the Moſt Serene Government of Genoa.

GHENT, February 17.

Yeſterday morning a detachment of 800 men, from the guards, with a field officer's command of artillery, conſiſting of four twelve pounders, four heavy ſix's, and two howitzers, marched from thence for Coutray, to relieve the regiment of Monſ. Colleredo, ordered to Tournay. Every thing bears the appearance of a ſpeedy movement, which is hourly expected by every one. Nothing but the extreme badneſs of the weather, we think has for ſome days paſt prevented it. The Carmagnols are aſſembling in great force on this frontier. What may be the reſult we will not pretend to determine.

February 18.

There are various reports relative to our plan of operations, but that which carries with it moſt probability, is, that the Britiſh, Dutch, and Hanoverians, with 12 or 14,000 Auſtrians, under the command of the Duke of York, will guard the frontiers of Weſt Flanders; while the Imperial army, under Prince Cobourg, will recommence its operations againſt Bouchain, where it is underſtood the principal army of the enemy is poſted.

Caſſel is to be inveſted by the Britiſh army, ſhould prince Cobourg's progreſs draw the enemy to the defence of Douay, Cambray, &c. that, in caſe of its ſailing, the reduction of Dunkirk may be again attempted.

MENIN, March 2.

The day before yeſterday a corps of Carmagnoles, conſiſting of about 13,000 men, attacked our poſt at Werwick. Our troops made the moſt vigorous reſiſtance, but were at laſt obliged to give way before the enemy's great ſuperiorty of numbers, and loſt three pieces of cannon. Yeſterday the French were, however, again driven out of Werwick, where, during their ſhort ſtay, they have burnt down the church, and committed the moſt horrid outrages and pillage.

The Carmagnols continue to deſert in great numbers. Within theſe ten days 1100 of their deſerters have joined the legion of la Chatre, which conſiſts now of 2400 men.

Letters from Liſle, dated 28th of laſt month, ſtate, that the inhabitants of that place are by no means at the height of the revolution, and that, notwithſtanding the perſuaſive powers of the almighty guillotine, no reſpect is paid to the law of the maximum. Aſſignats loſe 90 and 80 per cent. at that place.

VIENNA, Feb. 15,

The ſtates of lower Auſtria have for ſome time paſt had it in agitation to open a loan to defray the expences of the war: This matter is now finally ſettled. Every ſubject who pays an annual tax to the ſtate is, beſides his tax, to make a voluntary offer towards the loan, in proportion to the ſum with which he is taxed, ſo that a man who pays 100 florins, will add an additional 30 for the loan, which will be repaid him at the end of the war, and he will in the interim receive an intereſt of four per cent. The produce of this loan will make up the ſum of 38,000,000 of florins, judged requiſite to carry on the enſuing campaign, which will be attended with no great difficulty, as the principal articles of proviſion are very plentiful, and their price has fallen above one half ſince the commencement of the war. In Hungary, amongſt other things, they have got ſuch a conſiderable magazine of oats, that they ſell for five groſchen, a price unexampled for moderation.

The Grand Signior has acknowledged the independence of Servia: no Janiſſary dare any longer appear in Belgrade.

OSTEND, March 5.

This morning between one and two o'clock, arrived here in the Veſtal frigate, his royal highneſs the duke of York with his retinue; and ſoon after, five tranſports, having on board a detachment of 750 foot, lately drafted from the Britiſh Guards arrived alſo.

LISBON, February 13.

A ſtrong belief is entertained here that the French meditate a new attack on Italy, and that they are about to augment their army to 100,000 men to give efficiency to this undertaking. They continue to ſend from Toulon to Nice, troops and guns.

Our Regency has allowed the Toulonſe, who have any means of ſupport, to ſettle here. Thoſe who are without reſources, to the amount of 3000, have been convered to Porto-Ferrajo, Porto-Longone, and the iſland of Elba, to each is paid daily a livre of Tuſcany. The expences, it is ſaid, are defrayed by the whole of the Combined Powers. Should the Engliſh ſucceed in driving the French Republicans out of Corſica, it is thought that the wretched Toulonese will be conveyed to that iſland.

MANHEIM, February 25.

The day before yeſterday, a body of French, conſiſting of 500 infantry and 150 cavalry, carried, after ſome reſiſtance, the ſmall poſt we had eſtabliſhed at Rheingersheim. They alſo made an attack, but an unſucceſsful one, on Mnudenheim. They are in conſiderable force at Lautern & in the environs, where they oblige the inhabitants to take the oath of Liberty and Equality, and in many inſtances have obliged the young men to enliſt under their ſtandard. They continue to work on the entrenchments they have thrown up at Pirmaſens, where they have declared their intention of keeping on the defenſive; it is thought, however, that after reſting there a little to recruit, they will puſh on to Treves.

Their rapacity ſeizes on every thing, linen, furniture, kitchen-utenſils, plate, trinkets, and even the balconies of the houſes. The inhabitants have been obliged to ſurrender their property of every kind to the merciles Commiſſioners, ſtationed in the Duchy of Deux Ponts. The barbarians have converted into fire-wood, doors, windows, water-ſpouts, &c. &c.

On the 18th 19th, and 20th inſtant, the tocſin has been ſounded at Straſburgh, which ſeems to indicate ſome commotions in that town, ſaid to have ariſen from all the watermen having been put under arreſt.

LYONS, February 4.

Our ſituation here is calamitous in the extreme. The executions by the guillotine as well as the ſlaughter by muſkets are renewed daily: more than five thouſand victims have already been immolated.

COURTRAY, February 23.

The whole Britiſh and Hanoverian army, cavalry as well as infantry, have this day received orders to advance towards the frontiers. Sir William Erſkine, with the reſidue of the troops from Ghent, are expected to arrive at this poſt to-morrow, with all their artillery, &c. An attack from the enemy may now be daily looked for, as the conſequence of their various manœuvres The campaign is ſeriouſly commenced.—An Hanoverian picquet, conſiſting of three officers and fifty ſeven privates, were ſurprized by the enemy, a few days ſince, and ſeveral patroles cut off; this keeps us in as regular advance as poſſible; ſhould the enemy heſitate in their meditated attack, you may expect to hear that the Auſtrians have made it for them in the courſe of ten days. Our anxiety for reinforcements every day encreaſes.

Previous to the French army of the north taking the field, General Pichegeu wrote the following to the Prince de Cobourg:

"GENERAL,

"I ſummon you, in the name of the French Republic, to give up immediately Queſnoy, Valenciennes, and Conde, otherwiſe I ſhall attack and vanquiſh you. PICHEGRU."

TOURNAY, March 2.

On the 28th ult. our advanced poſt at Lers near Lannoy, had a briſk engagement with the Carmagnols, ſeveral of whom were killed and made priſoners. Five of our chaſſeurs were taken by the enemy, and three Heſſians wounded.

The village of Halewyn near Menin, which in all the enterprizes of the French againſt the latter place conceals their movements, and covers their retreat, is intended to be burnt down by the confederate troops.

Among the French deſerters, who have lately arrived in our town, are four that belong to a battalion which ſerved in the army againſt La Vendee, but which on account of its diſpoſition being ſuſpected by the Convention, has been ſent back to the Northern army. They relate, that a few days before they left the Vendee army four battalions of the troops of the line deſerted to the royaliſts, and that a ſpirit of diſcontent and diſaffection pervades the whole army; which if the new efforts of the royaliſts were ſeconded by any vigorous meaſure of the confederate powers, muſt prove highly detrimental to the intereſts of the Republicans.

The armies are all in motion; and a large detachment of troops is now marching towards Liſle.

LONDON.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

Friday March 7.

On the order of the day for the commitment of the ſlave trade carrying bill being read,

Col. TARLETON roſe to oppoſe the commitment. He reprobated the meaſure in the preſent circumſtances of the country, and hoped that the honourable gentleman (Mr. Wilberforce) would never receive the fraternal kiſs from the Speaker.

The Queſtion being then called for, the Houſe divided, when there appeared,

For the commitment,	40
Againſt it,	28
Majority,	— 12

The Houſe then went into a committee of the whole Houſe, Lord Muncaſter in the chair; and the bill having paſſed the committee, the Report was received, and the bill was ordered to be recommitted for Friday next.

Mr. Alderman NEWMAN then expreſſed his wiſh, that the bringing up of the Report might be deferred to ſome future day.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER ſaid, that the worthy Alderman might ſtate any objections to the principles of the bill on the ſame day when the report was brought up, and it was not contrary to any ſtanding order of the Houſe.

The SPEAKER, from the chair confirmed Mr. Pitt's opinion with reſpect to the mode of proceeding.—adjourned to Monday.

General Hoche, and the Etat-Major of the Moſelle army, are at Thionville, and have invited the proprietors of lands to cultivate them this year, under the promiſes of ſeveral privileges and immunities.

An offer has been made to Government, by John Pollexſen Baſtard, Member in Parliament for Devonſhire, to raiſe a corps of militia entirely at his own expence.

DOVER, March 10.

On Saturday morning as his Majeſty's ſhip Adamant, Capt. Bentick was reconnoitring on the French coaſt, it fell calm, & the ſhip dropped within gun ſhot of one of the batteries at Boulogne, which being perceived on the ſhore, they inſtantly fired at her; fortunately the ſhip got off before many of the guns reached her; one of the ſhots ſtruck one of the Adamant's guns, and broke, by which one man was wounded, but no further damage was ſuſtained.

SALEM, April 16.

Capt. Smith arrived this morning in 21 days from Antigua; he ſailed in company with Capt. Peters of this port, and a brig bound to Philadelphia. Theſe two veſſels had been adjudicated, or examined; on being found to be American property they were immediately releaſed, with the whole of their cargoes, conſiſting of ſugar, coffee, molaſſes, &c. Several American veſſels bound to French ports, not blocaded, were carried into Antigua, examined alſo, and releaſed. They appear to have proceeded, according to the orders of June 8, 1793.

We hear that two veſſels have arrived at Providence from Dominico, which were releaſed upon the ſame principal with thoſe of Salem.

Two veſſels arrived yeſterday, one from Dominico, the other from Antigua, contradict the whole of the above intelligence, and inform that the condemnation of American veſſels, goes on rapidly.

NEW-YORK, April 26.

A Dutch ſhip, with a very valuable cargo, conſiſting of gold bars to the value of 15,000l. 700 tons of rice, 200 tons of pepper, and a great quantity of ſugar, has been captured and ſent to the Iſle of France.

Remarks from the Log-Book of the ſhip Mary, Richard Puller, maſter, arrived here on Thurſday laſt from Gibraltar:

Feb. the 19th, ſailed from the port of Gibraltar, in company with the ſhip Commerce, Capt. Lorain, and ſchooner Eagle, Capt. Plumer, of Boſton, under convoy of four Britiſh men of war, and four frigates, with near 150 ſail of merchantmen, who were joined on the 21ſt by the fleet from Cadiz, of near 80 ſail more, bound to England and Holland. On the 1ſt of March, in lat. 38, 45, and long. 12, 47, parted with the fleet, after informing the commodore thereof, who wiſhed us a good paſſage. On the 20th, ſpoke a brig from Charleſton, bound to Bilboa, in lat. 42, long. 40, 28—and in lat. 37, 53, long. 61, 35, ſpoke the ſhip Alexandria, Seward, from Rochelle, bound to Alexandria, 42 days out.

PHILADELPHIA, April 30.

IMPORTANT COMMUNICATION,

Read in the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, on Thurſday laſt.

TRANSLATION.

LIBERTY—EQUALITY—or DEATH.

The Repreſentatives of the French People, Members of the Committee of Public Safety—

To the Citizens, Members of the Congreſs of the United States of America.

AFTER having laid the foundation of our Liberty, it became incumbent on us to ſecure it. A National Goverment is born, and with it Victory. Emanating from the will of the people, it has their energy. For the ſalvation of the State it has been reſorted to, and the State is ſaved. At its voice, 15 armies are in motion and triumph. At its ſignal, interior orders reſtored: fruitful induſtry is expanded; the conſpirators fall.

We impart the news of the ſucceſs of our armies to a People, who, having obtained Liberty in a ſimilar manner with ourſelves, cannot learn, without enthuſiaſm, of the victories of Republicans, and the downfall of Tyrants.

Policy already appreciates the advantages of the retaking of Toulon. Already have the neutral powers proclaimed themſelves, and Genoa, indignant at the atrocity of our enemies, who have ſullied her territory by the vileſt and blackeſt of crimes: Genoa has reſumed all her energy, and driven the Engliſh and Spaniards from her ports.

In the North, our triumphs, not leſs brilliant, have given the combined powers ſome ſevere ſhocks.

They had dared to menace Dunkirk, Maubeuge, and Landau. Every where have they been beaten, every where have they been put to flight; and even towards the Rhine our army in purſuit of them, had advanced to the very gates of Mayence.

Such is the long catalogue of ſucceſs which unfolds itſelf at the ſame moment, at every point to which the French Republic ſends her invincible phalanxes.

So many victories will convey nothing aſtoniſhing to you; you, magnanimous Republicans, who will eaſily conceive the prodigies which Liberty is capable of performing, after having in this vaſt career, left to the defenders of the people, memorable examples.

You had already participated in our triumphs, as well in thought as political

lation: Our ſucceſſes reverberate on you, and the fall of our eternal and implacable enemies will be as ſatisfactory to America, as to outraged France. Our cauſe is reciprocal; it is that of every people who honour humanity.

It is under theſe glorious auſpices that the Repreſentatives of the French People are preſſed by the deſire of drawing cloſer more than ever, the bonds of friendſhip, which unite two great, generous, and free nations.

Thus liberty will have two points of fixture in the world, and being an immovable Coloſſus, ſhe will reſt one foot on each hemiſphere.

At her voice let agriculture and commerce, theſe two ſources of national proſperity, pouring out under our hands their mutual exchanges, multiply, agrandize, and cement our friendly relations and public felicity.

Let us diſcard every thing which may diſturb the neceſſary harmony pointed out by the nature of things, ſtill more than by a reciprocal intereſt; that harmony which has not a cautious, ſelfiſh and mercantile policy for its principle, but the eſteem, the fraternity, and all the ſocial and beneficent virtues which flow from liberty.

Honour, Proſperity, and Fraternity.

The Repreſentatives of the French people, Members of the Committee of Public Safety.

Jean bon Andre, Roberſpierre,
C. A. Prieur, Couthon,
A. Barrere, Carnot,
Billaud Varrenne, Collot D'Hoerbois.
R. Lindet.

Paris, 22 Pluvoile, 2d year of the French Republic, one and indiviſible.
(10th February, 1794.)

Faithfully tranſlated from the original by
GEO. TAYLOR, jun.

April 23d, 1794.

We hear that the following vote paſſed the Senate of the United States on Friday, unanimouſly—

Ordered,

That the letter of the Committee of Public Safety of the French Republic, addreſſed to Congreſs, be tranſmitted to the Preſident, and that he be requeſted to cauſe the ſame to be anſwered on behalf of the Senate of the United States, in ſuch manner as ſhall manifeſt their ſincere friendſhip and good will for the French Republic.

CONGRESS.

On Monday, the 21ſt inſtant, the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States agreed to the following reſolutions.

Whereas the injuries which have been ſuffered and may be ſuffered by the United States, from violation committed by Great Britain on their neutral rights and commercial intercourſe as well as from her failure to execute the 7th article of the treaty of peace, render it expedient for the intereſts of the United States, that the commercial intercourſe between the two countries ſhould not continue to be carried on in the extent at preſent allowed.

Reſolved, That from and after the 1ſt day of November next, all commercial intercourſe between the citizens of the United States, and the ſubjects of the king of Great Britain, or the citizens or ſubjects of any other nation, ſo far as the ſame reſpects articles of the growth or manufacture of Great Britain, or Ireland, ſhall be prohibited.

AYES--Armſtrong, Baily, Baldwin, Beaty, Blunt, Carnes, Chriſtie, Claybourne, Clark, Coles, Dawſon, Dearbourne, Dent, Findley, Fitzſimons, Giles, Gilleſpie, Gilman, Greenup, Gregg, Griffin, Grove, Hancock, Harriſon, Hartley Heath, Hunter, Irwin, Locke, Lyman, Macon, Madiſon, M'Dowell, Mebane, Montgomery, Moore, Murray, Nevil, New, Nicholas, Orr, Page, Parker, Pickens, Preſton, Rutherfurd, Scot, Sheibourne, Smiley, Iſrael Smith, S. Smith, Sprigg, Treadwell, Venable, Williams, Winn, and Winſton,

NOES—Ames, Boudinot, S. Bourne, B. Bourne, Cadwallader, Cobb, Coffin, Coit, Dexter, Forreſt, Foſter, Gilbert, Glenn, Goodhue, Gordon, Heiſter, Hillhouſe, Hindman, Kittera, Latimer, Learned, Lee, Malbone, Sedgwick, J. Smith, W. Smith, Swift, Talbot, Thatcher, Tracy, Trumbull, Van Allen, Van Gaaſbeck, P. Wadſworth, J. Wadſworth, Wards, Watts, and Wingate.

The following committee were appointed to bring in a bill, agreeably to the foregoing reſolution, viz. Meſſrs. Clark, Madiſon, Lyman, Carnes and Grove.

The bill for prohibiting the importation of manufactures and produce of Great Britain was rejected in the Senate of the United States on Monday laſt.

Thirty one paſſengers are arrived here in the William Penn, from London.

Extract of a letter from Boſton, dated 21ſt April, to a gentleman in this city.

"It is ſaid, I believe with truth, that the Hauſſar frigate, a prize to the Ambuſcade, is in Nantaſket road."

By the expreſs arrived on Tueſday, at the War-Office from General Wayne, we learn, that the army under the command of that General, have not yet met with the leaſt oppoſition from the Indians; that the troops were in high ſpirits, and well ſupplied with proviſions and every other neceſſary.

From Mr. Pitt, the Britiſh Miniſter's ſpeech at opening the budget or eſtimates of ſupplies of men and money for the ſervice of the current year—it appears, that out of 83,000 ſeamen voted for the ſecond year of the war, 75,000 of that number have been raiſed and muſtered. The augmentation of the land forces amounts to 30,000 men; 30,000 more are to be raiſed; the total vote makes the troops of that country, including fencibles and militia, to amount to 140,000 men; the foreign troops in the Britiſh ſervice amounts to between 30 and 40 thouſand. The whole force by land and ſea, to be employed in the proſecution of the war, amounts to 250,000 men; here follow the eſtimates.

NAVY.

General ſervice of the navy,	4,420,000
Ordinaries,	558,000
Extraordinaries,	537,000
Total amount of the navy,	5,515,000

ARMY.

General ſervice,	4,362,000
Foreign troops,	1,169,000
Extraordinaries for 1793,	838,000
Total amount of the army eſtimate,	6,369,000

ORDNANCE.

Ordinaries	324,000
Extraordinaries	377,000
Debt incurred laſt year, and unfunded,	643,000
Total of the Ordnance,	1,345,000
Total amount of navy, army, and Ordnance,	13,209,000
Miſcellaneous ſervices	206,000
Deficiencies in grants,	474,000
Ditto in malt and land tax,	350,000
Additional ſum to the commiſſioners, for diſcharging the national debt,	200,000
Exchequer bills,	5,500,000
Total amount to be provided for,	19,939,000

WAYS AND MEANS.

Malt tax,	2,750,000
Exchequer bills.	3,500,000
Growing produce of taxes, after anſwering charges of conſolidated fund,	2,197,000
From the Eaſt-India Company,	500,000
Loan,	11,000,000
	19,947,000

The produce of taxes for the year, ending the 5th of January, 1793, amounts to 13,941,000l. this is ſomething leſs than the produce of the year 1792 which was a year of extraordinary proſperity, and after a continuance of peace for nine years. But, for his calculation for the preſent year, Mr. Pitt takes, as upon a former occaſion, an average of four years, by which it appears that the amount of the taxes for the next year, or the growing produce of

The ſinking fund, amonnts to	10,194,000
Charges on funded debt	11,787,000
Intereſt and charges, on the loan for Spaniſh armament,	250,000
Taxes which were laid on account of this armament, and will ſoon expire,	156,000
Total charge on conſolidated fund,	11,707,300
Which left the growing produce from 5th April 1793, to 5th April 1794,	2,197,000

He then proceeds to ſtate the extraordinary expences of the preſent year above the peace eſtabliſhed:

Exceſs in the navy,	3,520,000
Ditto army,	3,592,000
Ditto ordnance,	170,000
Ditto miſcellanies,	970,000
Extraordinaries,	2,000,000
	11,252,000

Charleſton, April 16.

Yeſterday was brought in here, the Spaniſh privateer Aſcenſion, of 14 guns, having on board 27 negroes. She was captured the 6th inſtant. off Porto Rico, by the French privateer ſchooner la Montagne, of 12 guns, after an engagement of an hour and a half, in which the captain and 8 men belonging to the Spaniard were killed—and on board the Frenchman, the boatſwain and 2 negroes were killed, and 2 men wounded. The Spaniſh privateer had on board about 80 men, the greater part of whom were put on ſhore at that iſland, being too numerous to take proper care of; le Montagne has alſo taken three other prizes, a privateer ſloop of 16 guns; a brig laden with 100 pipes of wine and ſome dry goods; and a ſmall ſchooner—all belonging to the Spaniards, and expected here hourly.

Alſo arrived, the ſloop Beaver, Starbuck, Alexandria, (Virginia) in 14 days, ſhip Congreſs, Loring, New-York, 15 days; ſchooner Flying fiſh, Rhodes, St. Thomas's, 10 days

Counterfeit Bank Bills.

Another Counterfeit Bill of the Bank of the United States has appeared in circulation. The denomination is of Twenty Dollaas, and the alphabetical marks is the letter B. They may be diſtinguiſhed from the genuine by the following marks: the paper of the counterfeits is of a more tender texture and gloſſy ſurface than the genuine, and there is no water mark in it; the letter C in the word Caſhier, in the true bill is ſtrongly marked in the genuine bills, whereas, in the counterfeits the whole letter is a fine hair ſtroke, evidently in an unfiniſhed ſtate; the letter a, in the word demand, is badly formed, and the whole word ill done, and there is no comma at the end of it, as there is in the genuine bill; the marginal device is much darker in the falſe than in the genuine bills, owing to the ſhade ſtrokes being coarſer, much nearer together, and conſequently much more numerous—this difference ſtrikes the eye at firſt view.

The ſame reward of one thouſand dollars will be paid for apprehending and proſecuting to conviction the ſeveral above deſcribed offenders in reſpect to this, as to the laſt deſcribed bills.

THOMAS WILLING, Preſident of the Bank of the United States.
JOHN NIXON, Preſident of the Bank of North America.
By order of the Committees of the Reſpective Boards.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be ſold by JOHN OMROD, W. YOUNG, and other Bookſellers in the city,

A DISCOURSE on PSALMODY, in which it is clearly ſhewn, that it is the duty of Chriſtians to take the principal ſubjects and occaſions of their pſalms, hymns and ſpiritual ſongs, from the Goſpel of Chriſt.

By JAMES LATTA, A. M.
Miniſter of the Goſpel at Cheſnut Level.

A Paper-Mill for Sale.

To be ſold by public vendue, at the Merchant's Coffee-Houſe, on ſecond day evening, the 19th of the 5th month May, at 7 o'clock, if not ſold before at private ſale,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, in the manor of Moreland, Montgomery county, about 15 miles from the city, containing about 20 acres, in a highly improved ſtate, about 6 acres of choice meadow, a ſmall orchard in good thriving condition, together with a variety of excellent fruit trees; the remainder arable land, is well watered, and plenty of good fiſh may be caught in the ſeaſon. There are on the premiſes an excellent paper-mill, 95 feet by 30, in complete order for working two vats, with large airy drying lofts. The materials of this mill are of the beſt kind, and the conſtruction and improvements in the machinery, are acknowledged to be equal, if not ſuperior to any on the Continent. Contiguous thereto, is a large commodious Manſion-Houſe, of 60 feet front by 21 deep, two ſtories high, three rooms on a floor, with a cellar under two-thirds of the whole, together with an adjoining building of about 18 feet ſquare, one ſtory high, which makes the ground floor conſiſt of four large rooms. This is ſituated on an eminence, and affords a beautiful proſpect. There are alſo two ſtone houſes, two ſtories high, with cellars under them, for the accommodation of workmen employed at the mill; likewiſe a ſtone barn, ſtabling, waggon-houſe, ſpring-houſe, &c. with a ſpring of choice water. Moſt of the buildings are entirely new, well finiſhed, and in good order. The ſituation being in a high and healthy part of the country, in the neighbourhood of ſeveral places of worſhip, the conveyance to the city cheap and eaſy, together with the profits that will reſult from a growing and certain manufactory, are objects that will no doubt ſtrike the attention of ſuch as may be inclined to draw out of the varying and uncertain ſcenes of mercantile life, and the preſent difficult and embarraſſed ſtate of trade. The terms of ſale will be made known by applying to ALEXANDER WILSON, acting adminiſtrator to the eſtate of Huſon Langſtroth, in Market-ſtreet, No. 37, or to RICHARD TRUEMAN, No. 46, North Second-ſtreet.

William Shannon, Auctioneer.

April 28, 1794.

BY virtue of a writ of alias venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the Court-houſe in Weſt Cheſter, on Monday, the 19th day of May next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, one meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, with the appurtenances, containing 100 acres, be the ſame more or leſs, whereon is erected a good ſtone dwelling houſe and other out houſes; ſituate in the townſhip of Coventry; bounded by lands of William Smith, Joſeph Petting, Henry Fulkerth and others; ſeized and taken in execution as the eſtate of James Cummings, and to be ſold, by

JOSEPH M'CLELLAN, Sheriff.

Weſt Cheſter, Cheſter county,
April 22d, 1794.

To the Inhabitants of the United States of America.

THE Regiſter and Intelligence Office kept by Mr. JOHN CURTIS, for hiring Servants and other purpoſes, as advertiſed at No. 18, North Third-ſtreet Philadelphia, is removed to No. 18. Cherry-ſtreet, formerly by the name of Cherry-alley, North Third-ſtreet, where he punctually attends to ſupply their applications.

N. B. Wanted immediately, a number of Boys and Girls to be bound Apprentices. Any parent, relation, or other perſon in authority, willing to have their children brought up to induſtry, may hear of a Maſter or Miſtreſs ſuitable to their inclination, and free from any expence whatever, by apylying at the above Office.

Philadelphia, April 24, 1794.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the houſe of SAMUEL BAIRD, innkeeper, at the Trapp, in Montgomery county, on Saturday, the tenth of May next, at twelve o'clock in the forenoon, 104 acres and 40 perches of LAND, ſituate in the townſhip of Providence, in the county of Montgomery aforeſaid, bounded by Perquioming Creek, and by lands of Peter Rambo and others; ſeized and taken in execution as the property of John Reed, and Dorothy his wife, and to be ſold by

NATHAN PAWLING, Sheriff.

Montg mery county, April 20, 1794.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of NATHAN DAVIS, late of the townſhip of Upper Darby, Delaware county, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment; and all who have any demands againſt eſtate are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted to

SAMUEL DAVIS, } Adminiſtrat.
EZEKIAH HIBBARD, }

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable Tract of LAND, ſituate in Germantown townſhip, Philadelphia county, and on the north eaſterly ſide of the great road leading from Philadelphia through Germantown to Cheſnut Hill, between the eight and nine mile ſtones, containing about twenty acres. There are on the ſaid premiſes two large and commodious ſtone dwelling-houſes, each two ſtories high (one of them being built in the courſe of laſt ſummer) and are very ſuitable for taverns, ſtores, and public buſineſs. A large proportion of the premiſes is excellent meadow, with a never failing ſtream of water running through the ſame, known by the name of Creeſham Creek. The remaining part of the premiſes is good arable land, and will be all ſold together, or divided into lots ſuited to the ſeparate buildings, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer or purchaſers. For terms of ſale, apply to CHARLES NICE, of the townſhip aforeſaid, or to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes.

MOSES HILL.

April 17, 1794.

Three Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the night of the ſixth inſtant, an indented ſervant man, named AARON WALLEN, about five feet eight or nine inches high, light eyes, dark long hair, about twenty years of age; had on, and took with him, a homeſpun broadcloth coat, with green lining, a brown homeſpun jacket a pair of fuſtian trowſers, a pair of broad cloth ditto, with a patch on the knee, ſundry other clothes not known, a felt hat about half worn. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

† JOSEPH BURR junr.

Northampton, April 17th 1794.

Two Dollars Reward.

STRAYED away from the ſubſcriber's paſture lot, near the city, an iron grey horſe, ſix years old, about 15 hands and an half high, a ſwitch tail, which he carries a little inclined to the off ſide, on each ſide of his neck and near his head there are white marks, occaſioned by the chafing of a collar, he is a natural trotter, and at the time of his eſcape had a horſe lock on one of his fore legs. The above reward and juſt charges will be paid to any perſon who returns him to

JNO. MEREDITH,
Third Street, South, No. 27.

WHEREAS my wife ELIZABETH TYSON, has, without juſt cauſe, eloped from my bed and board: Now I do hereby warn all perſons whatever from truſting her on my account, as I ſhall not pay any debts of her contracting. RYNEAR TYSON.

Abington townſhip, Montgomery county, April 14, 1794.

THE Subſcriber ſtill continues following the buſineſs of SCYTHE and SICKLE making, in Waggon-Town, oppoſite Peter Whitaker's tavern, county of Cheſter, and hopes, by his care and attention in ſaid line, to receive the patronage of a generous public.

GEORGE OGELSBY.

March 10, 1794. 4w

ADVERTISEMENT.

CAME to the Subſcriber, living in Ridley, Delaware county, this forenoon, an old red and white COW, with a white face, and ſome red ſpots in her face, part of her ears appear to have been bit off by dogs. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN KETTS.

March 24, 1794. *4w

Diſtrict of Pennſylvania, to wit.

BE it remembered, that on the 26th day of February, in the eighteenth year of the Independence of the United States of America, READING HOWELL, of the ſaid diſtrict, hath depoſited in this office the title of a map, the right whereof he claims as author, in the words following, to wit,

"A map of the United States of America, "ſhewing or containing, the boundaries or "diviſion lines of the different and reſpective "ſtates (with their reſpective diviſions into "counties, &c.) lakes, rivers and principal "creeks, mountains, canals, roads, portages "and communications, forts, cities, towns, "and all other matter and things worthy of "inſertion. Compiled from the beſt authorities, by

"READING HOWELL."

Philad. Feb. 26, 1794.

in conformity to the act of the Congreſs of the United States, entituled "An Act for the encouragement of learning, by ſecuring the copies of maps, charts and books, to the authors and proprietors of ſuch copies, during the times therein mentioned.

SAMUEL CALDWELL, Clerk of the diſtrict of Pennſylvania.

By Virtue of a Deed of Truſt from EDWARD STEVENSON, of Frederick county, to us the ſubſcribers, for the purpoſe of diſcharging the debts due by the ſaid Stevenſon, Notice is hereby given, that on Tueſday, the 6th day of May next, if not before ſold by private contract, will be expoſed to ſale, on the premiſes,

ALL that Tract of Land,

ſituate in Frederick county, called Stevenſon's Garden Reſurveyed, containing 1605 acres of land, more or leſs, lying on a branch of Little Pipe-creek, about 36 miles from Baltimore, 6 miles from Weſtminſter, 22 miles from Frederick-town, and about 50 miles from the federal city---The above will be divided into three or more parts to accommodate the purchaſers. It is ſufficient to ſay this land is generally eſteemed equal if not ſuperior to any tract of the ſame quantity in the ſtate of Maryland, being well adapted for raiſing Wheat or making Meadow. Mr. STEPHENSON, who lives on part of the land, will ſhew it to any perſon who may wiſh to view the ſame, together with the ſundry improvements, ſuch as barns, ſtables, orchards, &c.

Alſo at the ſame time and place will be ſold,

All that Tract of Land, ſituate in Frederick county, called Reſurvey on Dear-Bought Neglected, containing 17 acres, more or leſs.

And on Monday, the 11th of May, will be ſold at Yates and Campbell's Vendue ſtore in Baltimore town, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, the ſundry following tracts of land, viz.

One undivided Moiety of Singry's Trouting Stream, containing 250 acres of land, more or leſs, on which is a good mill-ſeat, about 25 acres in good Timothy, and 100 more may eaſily be made, the ſoil of which is generally black, from one to four feet deep, ſituated in Baltimore county, on the York road, about 26 miles from Baltimore town.

All that Tract of Land, called That or Nothing, about 30 miles from Baltimore, nearly on the ſame road, and contains 385 acres of land, all in wood, on which is a good mill-ſeat, and upwards of 100 acres of meadow of the firſt quality may eaſily be made.

Stevenſon's Wolf Penn, lying on the ſame road, about 25 miles from Baltimore, and contains 108 acres of fertile land, on which is an excellent mill-ſeat, and 60 acres may be put into meadow of the firſt quality.

Molly's Induſtry, near Towſon's tavern, ſituated in ſaid county, about ſeven miles from Baltimore, lying on the main road to York, containing ten acres of land, on which is an excellent ſpring and orchard, and is well calculated for a ſummer retreat,

Plats of the above valuable property will be lodged with CHRISTOPHER JOHNSTON, and any application for terms of ſale, or other information reſpecting the premiſes, made to any of the ſubſcribers, in Baltimore-Town, will be duly attended to.

Should the above property prove inſufficient to ſatisfy the claims of EDWARD STEVENSON'S creditors, there will be alſo ſold 25 head of horſes, breeding mares and colts; 28 head of horned cattle; alſo ſheep, hogs, three ſtills, two waggons, a quantity of wheat and rye, &c. &c.

THOROWGOOD SMITH, RICHARD CATON, CHRISTOPHER JOHNSTON, } Truſtees of Edward Stevenſon.

Baltimore, December 1793.

To be ſold, by public vendue,

on the 29th day of May next, and to continue from day to day until the whole be ſold,

HORSES and colts, amongſt which are ſeveral promiſing blooded colts, upwards of forty head of cows and young cattle, ſheep, hogs, and a large variety of houſhold furniture, with many other articles too tedious to mention.

Alſo, at the ſame time and place, will be ſold, ſeveral tracts of land in William and Lower Saucon townſhips, Northampton county.

Likewiſe to be rented, the plantation whereon the ſubſcriber lives, for the term of the natural life of Joſeph Galloway, Eſq; under certain reſtrictions and reſervations.

And alſo to be ſold, at ſaid vendue, a large quantity of grain in the ground.

Due attendance and reaſonable credit will be given, by

RICHARD BACKHOUSE.

N. B. The ſubſcriber's ſon will remain at his late tan-yard until next fall, and will have all kinds of tanned leather to ſell during the ſaid time.

TO BE SOLD,

And immediate poſſeſſion given,

SIXTEEN acres of good Upland and Marſh, adjoining the Corporation Ferry, on Schuylkill, the weſt ſide. There are on the ſaid land a good ſtone houſe, frame ſtable, and a well of good water near the door. For terms of Sale, apply to the ſubſcriber, living two miles weſt of ſaid premiſes, near the Marſhal Road.

The title indiſputable.

* WILLIAM BISPHAM.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JAMES L. SMITH, are requeſted to make payment to the ſubſcriber, to whom ſuch as have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to furniſh their accounts, properly atteſted, for ſettlement.

MATHEW CAREY,
No. 118, Market-ſtreet.

Of ſaid Carey may be had, wholeſale and retail,

A General Aſſortment of

Cotton and Wool Cards,

from the Manufactory of Mark Richards & Co. of Boſton.

March 17, 1794. tbctf

By JAMES KINSEY, Eſq;

Chief Juſtice of the Supreme Court of New Jerſey;

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT upon the application of William Coxe, Eſq; of the city of Burlington, and Rachel his wife, late Rachel Smith, the only daughter and heir at law of Richard Smith, late of the ſame place, deceaſed, the eldeſt brother of William Smith, of the city of Burlington, alſo deceaſed, who claim two undivided fifth parts of all the TRACTS and PARCELS of LAND herein after mentioned and deſcribed---that is to ſay,

A Tract of Land at Roxbury, in the county of Morris and ſtate of New-Jerſey, deviſed to William Smith, deceaſed, by his father, and afterwards releaſed or conveyed to him by Aſa Beck and wife, by deed bearing date November the thirteenth, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-three --containing, or ſuppoſed to contain two hundred and fifteen acres, more or leſs, now or late in the poſſeſſion of Adam Reinhart and Adam Shenckles.

A Tract of Land, at or near Rockſeticus iron-works, in Hunterdon county, conveyed unto the ſame William Smith, deceaſed, by Robert Smith, by deed bearing date on or about the eleventh day of February, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-three---containing one hundred acres, more or leſs.

A Tract or Piece of Land, at a place called Roberts's Meadow, in Burlington county, on the road from Mountholly to Little Egg-Harbour, conveyed to the ſame William Smith, deceaſed, by a certain George Wells and wife, by deed dated on or about the ſixteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-nine-----containing nineteen acres, more or leſs.

Sixty-three acres and three quarters of an acre of Land, at, near or on Baſs River, Burlington county, conveyed to William Smith, deceaſed, by the commiſſioners of the loan-office of the ſame county, by deed dated on or about the ſecond day of March, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety, be the ſame more or leſs.

A Tract of Land, lying or ſuppoſed to lie in the townſhip of Northampton, Burlington county, on or near the waters of Tulpehocken-creek and Cranberry-run---containing one thouſand and ſixteen acres, more or leſs; ſurveyed and recorded, as by certificate dated on or about the eighteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſix, in the ſurveyor-general's office at Burlington, in book V, fol. 122.

A Tract of Land, lying in the townſhip of Little Egg-Harbour, Burlington county, on or near the waters of Leake's-creek and Wading-river, and near to or adjoining lands now or late John Darnell's; ſurveyed and recorded in ſurveyor general's-office at Burlington, in book T, fol. 42, 43---containing, or ſuppoſed to contain ninety-eight acres, more or leſs.

A Tract of Land, at or near the waters of Merrygold Branch of Wading-river, in Little Egg-Harbour townſhip, Burlington county, near to or adjoining lands ſurveyed to one Baker, and lands ſurveyed to John Ridgway, recorded in ſurveyor-general's office at Burlington, in book R, fol. 59---containing fifteen acres, three roods and twenty-ſeven perches, more or leſs.

A Tract of Land in the ſame townſhip of Little Egg-Harbour, county of Burlington, on the eaſt ſide of Baſs River, oppoſite to William Grant's landing and dwelling-houſe, ſurveyed to William Smith, deceaſed, and recorded in the ſame office, in book U, fol. 140---containing fifty ſeven acres, more or leſs.

A Tract of Land in Little Egg Harbour townſhip, Burlington county, on or near Beaver Run, adjoining to a ſurvey, called the Six Partner's Survey; ſurveyed to the ſame William Smith, and recorded in the ſame office, in book W, fol. 65---containing forty-two and an half acres, more or leſs.

A Tract of Land in Northampton townſhip, Burlington county, on the road from Roberts's Meadow to Little Egg Harbour, or near thereto, and near or adjoining lands ſurveyed for John Lee, John Biſpham, Taunton Earle and Thomas Earle; ſurveyed for the ſame William Smith, and recorded in book T, fol. 316, 317 ---containing nineteen acres and three quarters of an acre, more or leſs.

A Tract of Land in Northampton townſhip, Burlington county, near to the road leading from Aytes or Eyres Town to Reſtore Shinn's mill, near to or adjoining lands ſurveyed to Joſeph Burr, Micajah Willis, or Wills, and David Briggs, and on or near the waters of Batſto-creek; ſurveyed to the ſaid William Smith, and recorded in the ſame ſurveyor's office, at Burlington, in book T, fol. 329, 330--- containing two hundred and ninety-three acres, more or leſs.

A Tract of Land in the townſhip of Little Egg-Harbour, Burlington county, near or adjoining to Abel Gale's plantation; ſurveyed and returned to the ſame William Smith, and recorded in the ſame office in book W, fol. 260, containing ſixty-one acres and forty hundredths of an acre, more or leſs.

A Tract of Land in the townſhip of Northampton, Burlington county, near or adjoining to lands ſurveyed to Vincent Leeds, on the ſoutherly ſide of Haines's mill road, about ſixty five links diſtant; ſurveyed to William Smith, and recorded in book U, fol. 156---containing fourteen acres, two roods and eleven perches, more or leſs.

A Piece of Land in Little Egg-Harbour townſhip, Burlington county, near or adjoining to lands formerly ſurveyed to one Rogers, and now in the poſſeſſion of Dr. Stacy Budd, on the road leading from Joſeph Gale's to Philadelphia; ſurveyed to the ſame William Smith, and recorded in book W, fol. 211; containing ſix acres and one quarter, more or leſs.

A Tract of Land on the eaſt ſide of Merrygold Branch of Wading River, near the road from Little Egg-Harbour to the great bridge over ſaid river; ſurveyed for the ſaid William Smith, and recorded in book K, fol. 341; containing twelve acres and twenty perches, more or leſs.

A Piece of Land in Little Egg-Harbour townſhip, Burlington county, about eight chains to the eaſtward of the road that leads from Little Egg-Harbour to the Great Bridge; ſurveyed for the ſame William Smith, and recorded in ſurveyor's office in book K, fol. 340; containing four acres and five-tenths of an acre, more or leſs; and is about ten chains from twenty-three acres of cedar ſwamp ſurveyed to the ſaid William Smith.

A Tract of Cedar Swamp, containing twenty-three acres and two roods of land, including a ſwamp called the Half-Moon Swamp, in Egg-Harbour townſhip, Burlington county, more or leſs, adjoining lands ſurveyed to David Gale, on the eaſt ſide of Wading River; ſurveyed to William Smith, and recorded in book K, fol. 342.

A Tract on the weſt branch of Baſs River, Egg-Harbour townſhip, Burlington county, near to and including Baker's mill and mill-pond; ſurveyed to William Smith, and recorded in book N, fol. 363; containing ſixty-three acres of land, more or leſs.

A Tract in Little Egg-Harbour townſhip, Burlington county, between Baker's mill, a branch of Baſs River and Andrews's mill-creek; ſurveyed to William Smith, and recorded in book O, fol. 28; containing eight acres of pine land, more or leſs.

A Tract of Pine Land in Egg-Harbour townſhip, Burlington county, on the north ſide of Joe's branch of Baſs River; ſurveyed to William Smith, and recorded in book O, fol. 27, 28; containing thirty eight acres, more or leſs.

A Tract of Land in Little Egg-Harbour townſhip, Burlington county, on the main Eaſt Branch of Baſs River, on the road leading from Egg-Harbour and near to the bridge over the ſaid Eaſt Branch; ſurveyed to ſaid William Smith, and recorded in book O, fol. 87, 88; containing ninety-four acres, more or leſs.

A Tract of Land on the Weſt Branch of Baſs River, near to the head of Baker's mill-pond, and adjoining to Baker's mill-tract; ſurveyed to William Smith, and recorded in book O, fol. 88, 89; containing thirty-three acres, one rood and twenty-perches, more or leſs.

A Tract of Cedar Swamp and Pine Land in the townſhip of Little Egg-Harbour, Burlington county, on or near Willett's Creek or Ives's Branch of Wading River, a little above the upper bridge, on the road leading from Oſwego to Baker's mill; ſurveyed for ſaid William Smith, and recorded in book O, fol. 89, 90; containing twenty-ſix acres, two roods and twenty perches, more or leſs.

One-fourth part of five hundred and eighty-two acres of land in the townſhip of Northampton, county of Burlington, on the waters of Tulpehocken Creek, called Friendſhip Neck; ſurveyed to and for the ſaid William Smith, deceaſed, Aaron Wells and Thompſon Neaſle, and recorded in the ſame office in book T, fol. 155, 156.

Four-fifth parts of a ſurvey of 810 acres in the townſhip of Northampton aforeſaid, on the weſt ſide of the road leading from Roberts's meadows to Tulpehocken mill, and adjoining the ſame 582 acres; ſurveyed to Abraham Hewlings, the ſame William Smith and James Eſdail; four fifth parts whereof the ſame William Smith died ſeized of, in fee; which ſurvey is recorded in book U, fol. 14, 15, in the ſame office.

One fourth part of 3000 acres of land, lying within a place called the Angle, and adjoining to the Station Point at the mouth of Mackhacomack, and to lands ſurveyed for Henry Hill and others, on the Delaware; ſurveyed to the ſaid William Smith, Daniel Ellis, Thomas Rodman and Abraham Hewlings, and recorded in book T, fol. 153, in the office aforeſaid.

A Tract of Land in the townſhip and county of Glouceſter, on the north ſide of the branch of Great Egg-Harbour river, called the Four Mile Branch, adjoining to lands ſurveyed to John Biſpham and Samuel Murrell; ſurveyed to William Smith, and recorded in book U, fol. 157; containing one hundred acres, more or leſs.

A Tract of Land in Glouceſter county, adjoining to lands ſurveyed to Peter Matſon, on the road leading from Little Eaſe mill to Oldman's creek; ſurveyed to William Smith, and recorded in book V, fol. 451; containing ninety acres and ſixty-four hundredths of an acre, more or leſs.

A Tract of Land in Deptford townſhip and Glouceſter county, joining to land ſurveyed to James Dilkes and Penn's one hundred and twenty-two acres of cedar ſwamp; ſurveyed to William Smith, and recorded in the ſurveyor's office in book W, fol. 135; lying three miles and a half from the glaſs-houſe, or thereabouts, and containing fifty acres, more or leſs.

A Tract of Land in the townſhip and county of Glouceſter, joining to John Biſpham's mill-tract, and to lands ſurveyed to John Hider and Richard Smallwood; ſurveyed to William Smith, and recorded in book V, fol. 392, in ſurveyor-general's office; containing ſixty acres and three quarters of an acre.

A Tract of Land in the townſhip and county of Glouceſter, on the weſterly ſide of Great Egg-Harbour river, adjoining to land ſurveyed to Richard Arrell, alſo to land ſurveyed to William Smith, and recorded in the ſurveyor-general's office in book V, fol. 158; containing one hundred and ſixty-ſeven acres and one quarter of an acre.

A Tract of Land in the townſhip and county of Glouceſter, on Proſſer's Pond-branch of Great Egg-Harbour river, near to a road called Brown's road, and adjoining to lands ſurveyed to Thomas Hodgden and Richard Cheeſman, ſurveyed to William Smith, and recorded in the ſurveyor's office in book V, fol. 391; containing one hundred and four acres and one quarter of an acre, more or leſs.

A Tract of Land in the townſhip and county of Glouceſter, on the Long-a-coming Branch, near to a ſurvey formerly made to Wright and Taylor; ſurveyed to William Smith, and recorded in the ſame office in book W, fol. 176; containing 118 acres, more or leſs.

A Tract of Land in the county of Glouceſter, adjoining to lands of Jonathan Williams, near the head of a branch of Great Egg-Harbour river, called Middle Branch, which parts him and Hoſpitality; ſurveyed to William Smith, and recorded in ſurveyor-general's office in book V, fol. 291; containing 210 acres and 20 perches.

A Mud Iſland in the river Delaware, a little above Petty's iſland, and lies oppoſite to or fronting John Stone, Parr Willard and Thomas Hopkins's plantations; ſurveyed to William Smith, and recorded in the ſame office in book T, fol. 45; containing ſixty acres, more or leſs.

A Mud Iſland or Flats in the river Delaware, near the laſt deſcribed ſixty acres; ſurveyed to the ſame William Smith, and recorded in book T, fol. 156, 157; containing fifty-five acres, more or leſs.

A piece of Land in Great Egg-Harbour township, Glouceſter county, on the waters of Pine Creek; ſurveyed to the ſaid William Smith, and recorded in the ſame office in book H, fol. 80; containing five acres, more or leſs.

A Tract of Land in the townſhip of Newtown, Suſſex county, on the ſouth ſide of Pawlin's Kill, adjoining ſoutherly on lands formerly ſurveyed to Matthew Gardner; ſurveyed to William Smith, and recorded in the ſame office in book R, fol. 199, 200; containing 580 acres, more or leſs.

A Tract of Land in the townſhip of Dover, county of Monmouth, on the ſouth-eaſt ſide of the main Weſt Branch of Cedar Creek; ſurveyed to William Smith, and recorded in the ſame office in book W, fol. 215, 216; containing 904 acres, more or leſs.

A Tract of Land in the townſhip of Dover, Monmouth county, on the waters of Cedar Creek; ſurveyed to William Smith, and recorded in the ſame office in book W, fol. 35, 36---containing 294 and an half acres, more or leſs.

A Tract of Land in the townſhip of Dover, county of Monmouth, on the weſt ſide of the weſterly main branch of Cedar-Creek; ſurveyed to William Smith, and recorded in book W, fol. 35, in the ſame office---containing ſeventeen acres, more or leſs.

I have nominated JOSIAH FOSTER, Eſq; of the townſhip of Eveſham; MOSES KEMPTON and JOHN BURR, of the townſhip of Northampton, all of the county of Burlington, commiſſioners to divide the ſame tracts into equal ſhares or parts; and unleſs ſufficient objections are ſtated to me, at my Houſe in the city of Burlington, on the twenty-ſecond day of May next, the ſaid JOSIAH FOSTER, Eſq; MOSES KEMPTON and JOHN BURR, will be appointed commiſſioners to make partition of the ſaid lands and premiſes, purſuant to an act, entituled "An act for the more eaſy partition of lands "held by coparceners, joint-tennants and tenants in common," paſſed the eleventh day of November, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-nine.

Given under my hand this 5th Day of March, Anno Domini 1794.

JAMES KINSEY.

Forge-men Wanted.

TWO or three perſons, accuſtomed to working in a *Finery* or *Chafery*, well recommended, may have good encouragement, and ſteady employment, at the Aſſion Iron works, in New Jerſey. Apply at No. 110, North-Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia. 4 w.

Fourth Month 10, 1794.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

WAS taken out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in Lower Merrion-townſhip, Montgomery county, the night of the 9th inſt. a Bay Mare, 14 and an half hands high, five years old this ſpring; has a remarkable ſcar on her forehead, occaſioned by a ſtroke; with ſhoes on her fore feet. Any perſon who will ſecure the mare and thief, ſhall have the above reward, or ten dollars for the mare only.

ANDREW OLIVER.

April 10, 1794.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the Eſtate of JOHN NICE, ſenior, late of Briſtol townſhip, Philadelphia county, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to render their accounts, duly authenticated, to the ſubſcribers.

JOHN NICE, GEORGE DE BENNEVILLE, } Execs.

*

STRAYED away, on the 11th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, living in Plymouth townſhip, Philadelphia county, a cheſnut ſorrel mare Colt, two years old, between 13 and 14 hands high, has a long tail, a ſtar in her forehead; had a yoke on her neck. Whoever takes up ſaid Colt and brings her to Mr Kennedy's tavern, M'Calla's ſtore, or to the ſubſcriber, all in the ſaid townſhip, ſhall have Two Dollars reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

SIMON ARMSTRONG.

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